

INTERNATIONAL

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## Pacific Tremor Kills 21 In Japan

TOKYO, June 12 (AP) — An undersea earthquake stronger than any recorded in the world so far this year rocked central and northern Japan today, killing 21 persons and injuring 340 others.

The quake, centered off Japan's Pacific coast, hit hardest at Miyagi Prefecture, about 180 miles north of Tokyo. At least two persons were killed by falling telephone poles and two were crushed to death in a house under construction in Sendai, the prefectural capital, the police said.

Authorities said that the quake wrecked 140 houses, downed utility poles and toppled furniture throughout the worst-hit area. They reported roads cut at 52 locations, nine wrecked bridges, 17 landslides, two destroyed dikes and breaks in telephone lines in 27 places.

Seismologists registered the strongest tremor at 7.5 on the Richter scale — devastating power if it had been centered in a populated area.

**Walls Cracked**

In Miyagi it was strong enough to crack walls and knock over stone lanterns. In many other places, including Tokyo, it shook houses and toppled vases.

In Sendai, a city of 554,000, at least two house fires, later brought under control, were reported, and an electrical blackout knocked out street signals and tied up traffic.

Telephone service was disrupted in several areas of Tokyo and officials said that some water mains may have been broken in the capital. Bottles and cans fell from shelves in stores and homes. Commuter trains and subways were halted in Tokyo and other areas, and some runs of the 125-mile-an-hour bullet trains were suspended.

A tidal wave warning was issued and later lifted for the Pacific coast of northeast Honshu, Japan's main island. The force was to hit the coast, about 30 minutes after the first, late-afternoon tremor, measured less than seven inches. It was followed by other small waves causing no damage.

**Beneath Pacific**

The Central Meteorological Agency said that the epicenter of the quake was beneath the Pacific Ocean off Miyagi Prefecture. It reported a weak tremor at 5:06 p.m. and a much stronger shock nine minutes later that registered about 7.5 on the Richter scale at the epicenter, 5 on the Japanese scale of 7 at Sendai, Ofunato and Mito, 5.0 to 200 miles north of Tokyo, and 4 on the Japanese scale in Tokyo and Yokohama.

The seismological institute at Uppsala, Sweden, recorded the strongest tremor at 8 on the Richter scale. The institute said it was the most powerful quake it had detected around the world this year.

Planes at Tokyo's Haneda Airport were grounded while workers inspected runways.

"I felt like I was getting seasick," said a telephone operator on the 20th floor of a new office building in downtown Tokyo.

A cook in a restaurant on the same floor reported: "At first we felt an up and down motion and that made us worried because we thought the epicenter could be some place close. Then all of a sudden the jolts started moving the building from side to side. We had to hang on to the cutting tables and doorposts. Somebody rushed to the gas jets to turn them off."

## But Adventure Can Bring Death, Ruin

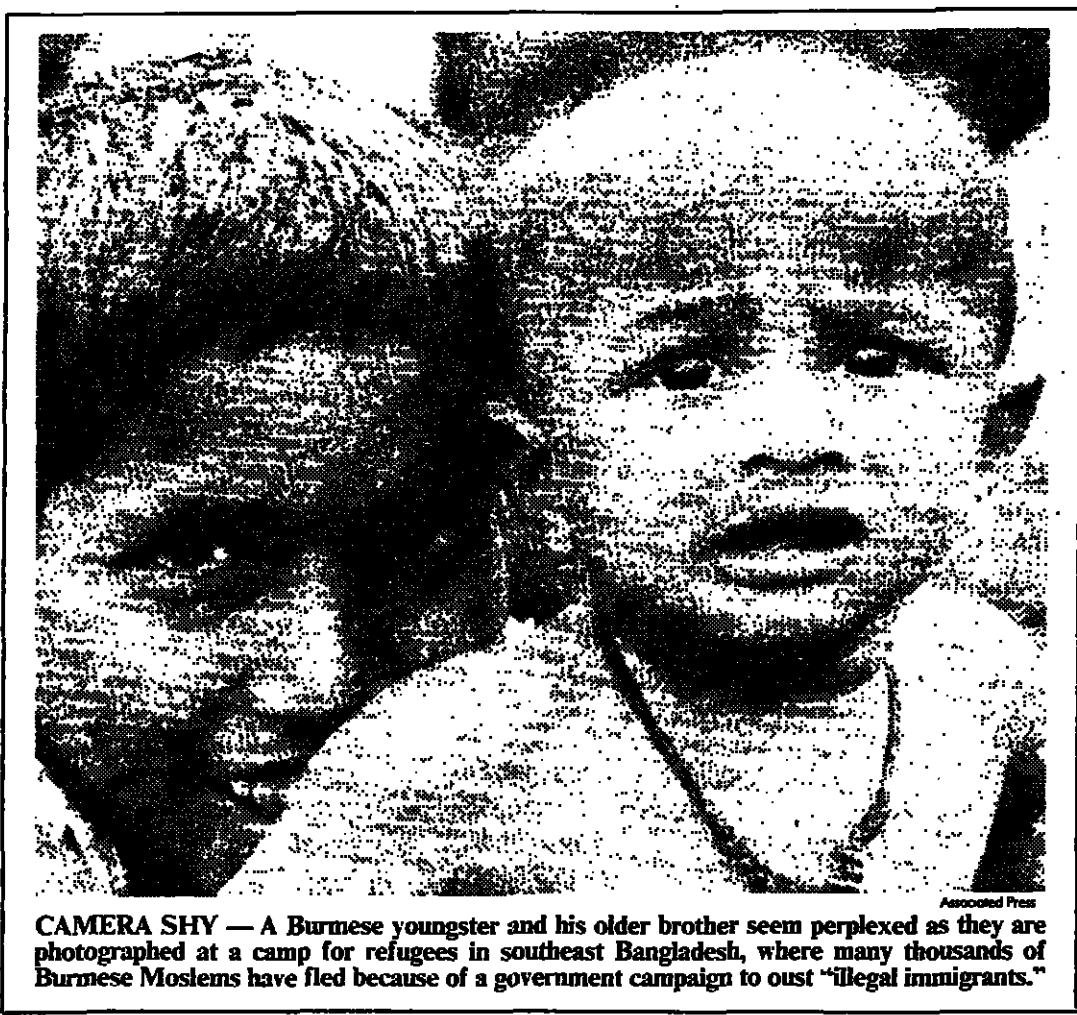
### High Stakes for Daring Whites in Africa

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, June 12 (NYT) — Three recent incidents in East Africa — a coup in the Comoros Islands, the death of a prominent white Kenyan businessman in a bombed plane and the expulsion of a politically active British holding company from Tanzania — underscore the major roles still being played in black African countries by white adventurers.

The coup in the Comoros, isolated and poor islands near Madagascar that were formerly governed by France, drew little attention. On May 13 President Ali Soilih was toppled in what was described then as a bloodless coup. A week later, when it was announced that the deposed president had been assassinated in a movie theater, eyebrows were raised.

The real surprise came last week. The official radio, monitored in Madagascar, announced that the new head of the armed forces and the police was a man calling himself Col. Said Mustafa Ahjoui,



CAMERA SHY — A Burmese youngster and his older brother seem perplexed as they are photographed at a camp for refugees in southeast Bangladesh, where many thousands of Burmese Moslems have fled because of a government campaign to oust "illegal immigrants."

## Midnight Raid Reported

### West Bank Settlers Repel PLO

TEL AVIV, June 12 (UPI) — Religious Jewish settlers fought a gang of guerrillas that infiltrated their farm on the occupied West Bank, killing one terrorist in a midnight gunbattle, witnesses said today.

Three terrorists reportedly crossed from Jordan and slipped through the fence, throwing hand grenades and firing Soviet-made submachine guns in an attempt to take hostages in the Meholah settlement, two miles from the Jordanian frontier.

"But the settlers — who are required to sleep with their weapons under their beds — shot back and killed one of the intruders in a fierce cross fire," Maj. Gen. Moshe Levi said. No Israeli casualties were reported.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the attack, which a senior PLO official said was carried out without the knowledge of Jordanian authorities.

On the political front, the Israeli cabinet put off a decision on plans for the future of the West Bank, despite U.S. entreaties for a quick statement on the issue, which is at the center of Middle East peace talks.

Government officials said that the delay was caused by the differing draft texts submitted by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. A special session may be called to finish the debate by midweek.

On the terrorist attack, Gen. Levi said that tracks were found indicating that the guerrillas retraced their steps and crossed the Jordan River after the army gave chase.

The settlers went to their synagogue with prayer shawls to recite the "Gomel" benediction that is said by those who survive danger.

Soldiers found two small flags of the al-Fatah guerrilla group on the fence of the settlement and a third in the dead guerrilla's knapsack. Military sources said that the group may have been based in Syria or Lebanon.

## May Be Paroled in 30 Years

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP) — After a friend of one of his victims screamed, "You're gonna burn in hell," David Berkowitz — known as the "Son of Sam" killer — was sentenced today to a total of 315 years for six murders and seven wounding. Under state law, he could be paroled in 30 years.

In rapid, assembly-line-like appearances before trial court judges from three of New York's five boroughs, Berkowitz was given consecutive 25-year-to-life sentences for each of the six murders in the random shooting rampage that terrorized the city for a year.

He received additional sentences for seven wounding.

Jra Jultak, one of Berkowitz' attorneys, said that an appeal would be filed within 30 days on grounds that Berkowitz was not competent to be tried, enter a plea or be sentenced.

**Last Victim**

Berkowitz, 25, first appeared for sentencing for the murder of his last victim, Stacy Moskowitz. After the sentence was pronounced in that case, Daniel Carrique, a friend of the Moskowitz family, boiled



David Berkowitz

from his courtroom seat and went screaming after Berkowitz.

However, guards in the court building, which was overflowing with heavy security measures, got to Mr. Carrique first and carried him from the courtroom. He was arrested and was to be charged with assault and obstruction of government administration, a court officer said.

Then, Justices Nicholas Tsoukalas of Queens and William Kapelman of the Bronx took the bench and completed the one-hour session.

Berkowitz' rampage began July 29, 1976, and ended last Aug. 11 when the former Korean war veteran was arrested outside his suburban Yonkers apartment.

Berkowitz appeared somber and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Swiss Put Off Trial Of Two Terrorists

PORRENTREUY, Switzerland, June 12 (AP) — The trial of two alleged German terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof gang was indefinitely suspended today shortly after its opening when the defense lawyer walked out to protest what he said was "fear-inspiring police repression" in the courtroom.

Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann, 27, and Christian Moeller, 28, are charged with the attempted murder of two customs officials who stopped them at a French-Swiss border crossing near here last Dec. 20.

## U.S. Slows Development Of Mobile Missile System

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — The Carter administration, worried about the high cost and potential vulnerability of a proposed mobile launching system for intercontinental ballistic missiles, has substantially slowed the weapons program and left its future uncertain.

Although the system — known as the MX missile program — gained broad support last year in the Air Force, in the Defense Department and among some key congressmen, the administration has concluded that the weapon's ability to survive an attack is doubtful and that further studies are needed before full-scale development begins.

The program would be the largest and the most costly missile effort undertaken by the United States. The slowdown leaves it unclear how the United States will counter the Soviet Union's ability to destroy the U.S. ICBM forces, which are buried on stationary silos. These missiles, known as Minutemen, are expected to become vulnerable to Soviet capability by the mid-1980s.

Recent closed-session testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee underscored the administration's uncertainty, even opposition, to full-scale development of the program.

## Data for Decision

LT. Gen. Alton Slay, commander of the Air Force Systems Command, said that the Defense Department "does not have sufficient technical data" to make a decision about the best basing methods for the missile.

"In my opinion, we are not ready at this point to select a basing mode," the general said. Portions of the testimony to the panel's research and development subcommittee were made available to The New York Times.

William Perry, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, made it plain that the Air Force's initial plan for the project would probably be scrapped. That plan calls for a system of 250 to 300 multiple-warhead missiles hidden in 12 to 15 miles of underground concrete-covered trenches and moving about periodically on rails.

The argument for completion of the \$30-billion program centers on the notion that it would be difficult for the Soviet Union to knock it out in a surprise attack, and that it thereby provides a powerful and accurate second-strike capability in the event of war.

## Vulnerability Cited

But an increasing number of critics in the Pentagon as well as the administration have suggested that the mobile missile project is vulnerable and that the Soviet Union might be able to cripple such a system by bombarding the tunnels with nuclear warheads.

Mr. Perry, in his testimony, said that the trench scheme was "no longer viable." He said that although the Air Force supported "the continuous trench" basing scheme last year, technical uncertainties about its cost and its survivability have caused the Air Force to scrap this "favorite scheme." And, he added, there was considerable uncertainty about the type of missile to be placed underground. The Air Force has sought to give the MX sufficient accuracy and enough warheads to threaten Soviet missile forces.

"To my knowledge," Mr. Perry

## Cost, Vulnerability Cited

## U.S. Slows Development Of Mobile Missile System

The Senate panel unanimously recommended authorization of \$158.2 million for ongoing development of the program, the full amount requested by President Carter. But full-scale development and eventual production are uncertain.

## U.S. Ex-Employee A Spy, Russia Says

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, June 12 (NYT) — The government newspaper Izvestia reported today that a young American woman assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was arrested last July as she planted a cache of spy equipment, including ampoules of a lethal poison, on a bridge over the Moscow River.

The packet, containing miniature cameras, gold, a large amount of Soviet currency and written instructions, was hidden inside a hollowed-out stone for pickup later by a Soviet citizen working for the CIA, the paper said.

Izvestia accused the woman, Martha Peterson, of complicity in the poisoning and murder of an unidentified Soviet citizen. It said that she was a vice consul and an agent of the CIA, but had been allowed to leave the Soviet Union because she had diplomatic immunity.

A spokesman for the embassy declined to comment, but confirmed that Miss Peterson had been declared "persona non grata" by the Russians.

## Quiet Pledged

The Soviet and U.S. governments usually avoid publicizing each other's espionage activities, and Izvestia said that Malcolm Toon, the U.S. ambassador, had asked the Foreign Ministry to keep the matter quiet, pledging to do his utmost to avoid such "regrettable incidents" in the future.

But the publicity — in the form of a long article with a picture of Miss Peterson in interrogation, behind a table covered with the alleged spy paraphernalia — was au-

thorized because of "the new round of anti-Soviet hysteria," the paper said, and specifically in response to the arrest in Woodbridge, N.J., last month of two Russians accused of picking up U.S. Navy documents on anti-submarine warfare. The two did not have diplomatic immunity, and they are in custody awaiting trial. A third Russian, a diplomat, was expelled from the United States.

Moreover, the Izvestia report occurred just four days after Tass accused the U.S. Embassy of electronic interception of Soviet communications. Ten days earlier, the U.S. Embassy employees had discovered a secret shaft in the embassy building containing electronic equipment believed to be for monitoring typewriters or teletype machines. Tass said that it was part of a system to protect against eavesdropping by the United States.

## Worsening Relations

The rapid exchange of charges and countercharges has arisen in the midst of a general worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations, partly the result of a lack of progress in the drawn-out negotiations on limiting strategic arms, partly a product of growing frustration and anger in Washington over U.S. inability to induce Soviet restraint in Africa and in the prosecutions of human-rights advocates at home.

The espionage charges by Izvestia are being seen here as the latest in an effort to puncture what the Russians view as President Carter's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

and eventual production are uncertain.

"I think that since we are talking of a program that could exceed \$25 billion, including operational and support costs for 10 years, that we ought to make very, very sure that we know what we are doing on the basing mode," Gen. Slay said.

Last December the Office of Management and Budget told the president that full-scale development of the new missile should be delayed until further research continued in the "basing mode" for the mobile missiles. The budget officials made a similar argument last month.

At the same time, the Defense Science Board, a team of specialists that advises Defense Secretary Harold Brown, has questioned the viability of building underground tunnels for the missiles and has suggested, instead, that each missile be moved around in a series of empty silos, as in a shell game, to hide its exact location.

But involved administration officials said that this answer presented "serious contradictions," especially in regard to arms-control agreements.

An administration official said:

"To meet our vulnerability problem, you may have to have, say, 10 holes underground, and one missile moving among them. To meet our verification problem, you will have to convince the Soviets that you only have one missile for every 10 holes."

"How do you work out this contradiction?" the official asked.

Critics cite the cost of the program and argue that development and deployment of the missile will upset the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States. They maintain that deployment of the missile would give the United States a major advantage over the Soviet Union because the bulk of Soviet missiles, perhaps 75 percent, are land-based and will become increasingly vulnerable to a new, powerful missile. On the other hand, only about 25 percent of the warheads in the U.S. strategic force are based on land. The rest are aboard submarines or bombers.

## Italian Claims

### New Equality

### Ruins Marriage

From Wire Dispatches

GENOA, June 12 — Life-styles are changing so fast in Italy that a Genoa police officer says he is "no longer in command" of his marriage. He wants it annulled.

Antonio Adamo, 59, pleading before a court to end his 30-year marriage with Carla Adamo, blamed the chaotic situation in his home on the new constitutional provisions that Italy has adopted recently guaranteeing equality of men and women. They have stripped his family of its leader, officer Adamo maintained.

"Since I am no longer in command, I want my marriage annulled," he said in his petition. "It is as if a nation were deprived of its leader, a company or foundation of its president, an army of its general."

The court told the officer that he will have to wait until October for a judgment.



Izvestia published this photograph of Martha Peterson, a former vice consul at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and said it was taken during interrogation after she was accused of espionage. With her is Clifford Gross, the U.S. consul.

## Plan Improved Ties to Other Movements

### Corsican Separatists' Drive May Intensify

By Joseph Fitchett

BASTIA, Corsica, June 12 (UPT) — Corsican nationalists, who constitute perhaps the most developed separatist movement in strongly centralized France, appear bent on escalating conflict with the national government.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has adopted a carrot-and-stick approach to the island, promising more economic help but threatening sterner repression against separatist violence.

Unimpressed, the separatists, who want a measure of local self-rule, say that they plan to improve their links with other European groups seeking regional autonomy, and to intensify their campaign to mobilize Corsican opinion on behalf of autonomy.

## 75 Blasts a Month

Violence on the island continues at the rate of 75 explosions a month. An underground Corsican separatist group marked the French

president's visit here last week by dynamiting the family home outside Bastia of Jean Riolacci, a native Corsican who is a leading political aide of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in Paris. The government had arrested 24 Corsican activists for earlier offenses — the first big police action against separatists. Their trial, and expected punishment, can be expected to set off more violence by Corsican sympathizers, politicians here say.

On this 3,367 square-mile island, where family and clan loyalties are close knit and local politics are still based on patronage, the advocates of separatism acknowledge that they are embarked on a romantic struggle that has only a slim chance of success.

"French politicians have a domineering theory about regionalization that makes them resist Corsican demands for recognition of our national rights," explained an autonomist leader. "It's true. A Breton militant told us: 'If Corsica gets

independence, Brittany will get autonomy. If you get autonomy, we get regionalization."

## Little Recognition

So far, Corsica has failed to get even the regional political recognition sought by legal Corsican groups, who want to obtain local autonomy through an elected regional legislature and executive.

## UN Agency Approves

### Food Aid to Ghana

ROME, June 12 (AP) — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has approved a grant of \$1.7 million in emergency food aid from the World Food Program to Ghana for persons affected by drought.

The program will supervise the delivery of 10,000 tons of cereals to help feed 500,000 persons for 50 days in the northern regions of the country.

The present regional council is composed of men appointed by Paris or elected to national office. However, many younger Corsicans reject the electoral process, which is dominated by Corsica's traditional clan leadership and ballot rigging.

The separatists, who admit that they represent only a small minority, believe there is growing popularity among Corsicans for autonomy.

The most articulate condemnation of French government policies toward the island comes from Dr. Edmond Simeoni, leader of the legal Union of Corsican People, who attracted an unexpectedly large crowd of nearly 15,000 Corsicans to a rally last year.

Dr. Simeoni led a violent sit-in against a local winery in 1973 to protest government help to plant vineyards. Released from prison, he operates from a Bastia office plastered with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



## In 2 Referendums

## Voters Back Italy Government

ROME, June 12 — Italian voters in a national referendum yesterday and today overwhelmingly endorsed a joint call by the Communist and Christian Democratic parties for maintaining tough law-and-order legislation.

Nearly complete results tonight showed that 77 percent of the vot-

ers cast their ballots against repeal of the Reale Act, a three-year-old law that gives the police, among other powers, a virtually unlimited right to make use of firearms.

The Communists, for whom the vote had a vastly greater importance than for the Christian Democrats, were seen by political observers as having weathered a particu-

larly difficult test — but just barely. At stake for the Communist leaders was their authority with the rank and file members of their party. They were in the delicate position of having to persuade their electorate to vote in favor of keeping a law which they had bitterly opposed as "repressive" when it was passed in 1975.

The results indicate that the mass defection from Communist ranks that some had predicted did not realize.

There were some defections, according to polling experts, but by and large the Communist electorate followed its leadership in spite of strong appeals by parties and groups of the extreme left which favored repeal of the law and accused the Communist leaders of having sold out to the forces of repression.

A mass defection of Communist voters would have threatened the leadership of Enrico Berlinguer, the secretary of the party, and would have made it difficult for the communists to continue their de facto alliance with the Christian Democrats.

As it was, spokesmen for both parties tonight stated that their cooperation was endorsed by the voters and would continue.

It was the first nationwide test of government support since the kidnapping and killing of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Mr. Moro, who was president of the Christian Democrats, was abducted March 16, the day on which the government was formed. His slaying on May 9 by Red Brigades terrorists may have prompted the government victory indicated by early results.

At issue were proposals that stronger police powers to fight terrorism and crime be curbed, and that \$52.3 million in public funds no longer be used to finance political parties.

The government had urged a "no" vote on both, warning that they could undermine the fragile political accord that sustains Premier Giulio Andreotti's government.

The referendums were pushed through by the small but vocal Radical Party, which began collecting signatures before the Moro kidnapping.

Radical leader Marco Pannella, in what appeared to be an early concession of defeat, said that "the regime" had run a "fake and terrorist campaign with television and press, almost unanimously in its favor and had induced millions of Italians to desert the polling booths."

Only 81.4 percent of the 41 million eligible Italians voted, compared to 88.1 percent in the 1974 referendum on divorce and 93.2 percent in the 1976 national elections. It was one of Italy's lowest turnouts.

## Romania Warns Hungary About Magyar Problem

VIENNA, June 12 (Reuters) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, in a speech published yesterday, told Hungary to keep out of his government's problems with an increasingly unsettled Magyar minority.

The president told a cheering rally of 120,000 Romanians in Bucharest Saturday that Romania's Hungarian minority — at least 3 percent of the population — must help consolidate friendship between the two Communist neighbors.

Unrest has been growing in recent months among Romanian Magyars, who are concentrated in the northern region of Transylvania. Their spokesmen have openly complained to the government of discrimination and cultural "ethnocide."

But Mr. Ceausescu rejected any outside criticism or meddling at the rally marking 30 years of industrial nationalism and 130 years since the 1848 Romanian uprising.

## Cancer Institute In U.S. Assailed

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — Several leading scientists today assailed the National Cancer Institute for ignoring ways of preventing cancer while focusing on an unsuccessful search for a cure.

The scientists made the statements to the Senate Nutrition subcommittee as it began two days of hearings on the NCI and what it has done to help prevent cancer through promoting good nutrition.

"I feel strongly that nutrition research is consciously ignored by the NCI," testified Peggy Fry of the University of Texas.

Dr. George Blackburn of Harvard Medical School said that decisions on where to spend research dollars at the NCI are made by physicians who have little training in nutrition and little appreciation of recent advances in the field.



A Corsican girl with the Corsican nationalists' emblem — a black Moor's head with a white headband — and the unofficial identity card issued to supporters of Corsican separatism.

## Corsica Separatists Plan To Intensify Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

Flags and posters bearing Corsica's emblem — a black head with a white headband — were distributed in the 12th century by a Spanish ruler after the defeat of a Moorish invasion.

"Success will not come in my time, only in 15 or 20 years," said Dr. Simonei. 45. "For tactical reasons, we avoid any contacts with the Breton or other French regional movements because they are years behind us and because we don't want to frighten Paris. But in August I will start traveling to promote our cause."

Gain From Basques

Corsican separatists say that they have the most to gain from sharing experiences with the Basque separatist movement in Spain, who have adopted much more violent means than the Corsicans.

Many moderate Corsican politicians say that Dr. Simonei's analysis is correct when he criticized French handling of Corsica and says that younger Corsicans are ripe for separatist agitation. At the official Ajaccio reception for President Giscard d'Estaing, a newly elected Corsican mayor nodded toward the Corsican girls serving champagne and pointed out that Corsica, designed in French planning as a prime tourist area, has no local hotel school to train young Corsicans for management responsibilities in tourism.

On this island, where the vendetta is a tradition, there is a risk now of inter-Corsican conflict between the separatists and those with a vested interest in retaining strong links to Paris.

Trend Resented

"But this trend is resented by the new generation of Corsicans, who wonder why they should have to leave their own island to find work and make way for outsiders to settle in the places they have vacated," a separatist said.

In an effort to increase Corsican self-awareness, separatists have

## Arms Suspects Arrested at U.S. Filipino Base

MANILA, June 12 (UPI) — A joint Philippines-U.S. police team raided a Navy armory and arrested 22 persons, including three Americans, believed to be members of a gunrunning syndicate selling high-powered arms to the Communist New People's Army, the Defense Department announced today.

A spokesman at the Subic Bay Naval Base 90 miles northwest of Manila confirmed that U.S. authorities assisted the Philippine constabulary during the raid Friday at the base magazine, where navy weapons are kept, but declined to disclose details.

**PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS**  
**Train and Ship Service**

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 01-4707, 4708, 4709, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4797, 4798, 4799, 4800.

**EGNATIA-APPIA-CASTALIA-ESPRESSO OLBIA**

## More African Troops Sent

## Zaire Peace Force Takes Shape

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 12 (UPI) — An inter-African peace-keeping force, designed to protect Zaire's troubled Shaba Province and give President Mobutu Sese Seko breathing space to rebuild his army, took shape today as more troops were dispatched to the area.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghaly arrived for a two-day visit and said that Cairo totally supported the territorial integrity of Zaire and would help resist secession and subversion.

A 2,700-man inter-African security force, being assembled with the help and encouragement of the West, began to take shape in the Shaba capital of Lubumbashi with the arrival of troops from several African countries.

Most of the 1,500 Moroccan soldiers, the backbone of the force, were already in place and military sources reported another 200 men of an armored brigade were on their way to Shaba, increasing the Moroccan contingent to about 1,700.

Heavy Guns, Advisers

The remaining 1,000 troops were to be supplied by Togo, Gabon, Senegal, the Ivory Coast and the Central African Empire. Egypt was sending heavy guns and 60 advisers to train the Zairian Army to use them.

The inter-African force was to replace the French Foreign Legion and a Belgian force that parachuted into the rebel-held town of Kolwezi last month to rescue about 2,500 whites trapped there by rebels who invaded Shaba from their bases in Angola.

Most of the 700 legionnaires have been flown back to their base on Corsica and during the weekend 134 Belgian paratroopers were flown home. The evacuation of the 600 Belgians troops who had remained in Shaba was expected to be completed in about a week.

French sources said they expected the last legionnaires to pull out of Shaba by Thursday, nine days after they had originally been scheduled to leave.

The inter-African force was meant not only as an assurance to exiles against further rebel attacks in Shaba, but also to give Mr. Mobutu time to complete the reorganizing and retraining of his own discredited army.

Soldiers Executed

Military sources have reported that four of five Zairian soldiers, found guilty by court-martial of having looted property in Kolwezi,

had been executed by firing squads. Military officials reported during the weekend that France and Belgium would train a 15,000-man force which would become the nucleus of a new Zairian Army and which Mr. Mobutu had said would have "retaliatory capacity" — a clear warning that these units might strike at rebel bases in Angola from where two invasions have been staged into Shaba in the last 15 months.

In Brussels, Belgian officials said it would hardly be possible to restart full operations at Kolwezi and launch an international economic development plan, requested by Mr. Mobutu, without also planning

for the safety of those who have to carry it out.

But the sources emphasized political and security questions are not the real aim of a two-day international meeting on a financial and economic assistance plan opening in Brussels tomorrow.

The conference will be attended by officials from 12 nations — the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Zaire — and representatives of three international bodies, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Common Market.

## In Africa, Daring Whites Find Stakes, Gain High

(Continued from Page 1)

are also Africans who, depending on their political persuasion, regard the Cubans in Angola and Ethiopia or the French in Chad and Zaire as only slightly more legitimate than the soldiers of fortune who hired themselves out to the highest bidder in the Congo and Nigeria.

Few issues have the profound psychological impact on both blacks and whites as the question of mercenaries. For many blacks, the involvement of white mercenaries in African affairs is humiliating and a bitter reminder of the colonial era. For many whites, the mercenaries' inhumanity often attributed to mercenaries accents the frustrating inability of some black governments to force strong and competent national armies, thus being forced to rely on foreign hired guns.

Conversely, for some whites, particularly in southern Africa, a romantic mystique has grown from the mercenary experience.

An obvious basis for the fascination of whites with the mercenary myth is that at a time when the domination in southern Africa is being severely challenged, they can still affirm the assumption that a handful of disciplined, though wild white troops are more than a match for African forces.

But white influence in Africa affairs is hardly limited to the military sphere, as was demonstrated by a recent incident in Kenya involving a white businessman, Bruce McKenzie.

On May 25, as he was returning home to Nairobi from a one-day business trip to Uganda with two associates, Mr. McKenzie's light plane exploded five minutes before landing. Mr. McKenzie, his two associates and the pilot were killed. An investigation by Kenya authorities showed that a bomb had been planted while the plane was parked at the airport at Entebbe. It is widely assumed that the target was Mr. McKenzie, but motives for the bombing and its possible plotters remain matters of speculation.

"When you pull as many strings as Bruce did and have as many interests, you make a lot of money, make a lot of friends, but you also make a lot of enemies," said one of Mr. McKenzie's close friends.

Former Minister

Born in South Africa, Mr. McKenzie settled in Kenya after the war and became a Kenya citizen when the country became independent. He was minister of agriculture in the period following independence, guiding the transfer of many farms of white settlers to black ownership.

Officially, he left government 10 years ago to concentrate on business affairs, but in fact he remained a key adviser of many of Kenya's leaders. He was involved with dozens of business enterprises ranging from commercial farming to airlines and the export of flowers to Europe. Some of Kenya's leading political figures were understood to have been associated in these ventures.

A third recent event accenting the involvement of whites in black African affairs occurred on June 3 when Tanzania notified London, a huge conglomerate based in London, to resume substantial eastern and southern African interests, that it had three months to sell its 16 Tanzanian companies to the government and leave the country. Tanzania cited what it said were the company's efforts "to undermine the freedom struggle in southern Africa."

What is believed to have inspired the Tanzanian action was the view that the company, through its aggressive chief executive and founder, Roland Rowland, had been breaking sanctions imposed on Rhodesia while "posing as the friend of Africa."

Attacks on Mr. Rowland are not new and have grown as he has assembled, often through personal contacts with African leaders, the most diverse and widespread multinational operation in Africa. The company operates gold mines, transportation companies, pipelines, newspapers, breweries and vast agricultural enterprises in a score of African countries from the Sudan to South Africa.

Mission in Sudan

Among the company's interventions was the use of Mr. Rowland's private jet to bring loyal Sudanese officers back from a meeting in Bechar, Algeria, to President Gaafar Numeiri, who had been overthrown by coup plotters in 1971. The same plane has been put at the disposal of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of an Angolan faction.

Last year, Mr. Rowland was instrumental in arranging a secret meeting in Lusaka between Mr. Kaunda and Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia. At one time, he came close to having his company designated as the official oil consultant for the Organization of African Unity, but the scheme was derailed when some African leaders questioned the hiring of a company with interests in South Africa and Rhodesia.

In rebuttal to frequent charges, Mr. Rowland has said that his policies actually show the face of revolutionary capitalism and that his hopes for Africa are to link it with the Western capital and know-how to help develop the continent. He adds that he was urged not to sell London's southern African holdings by black leaders who suggested that the company's economic power in white-dominated Africa be used to speed transition to majority rule.

Certainly in Rhodesia the company is a political force. It has set up and financed a new newspaper, the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Times, and it is an open secret that London's Rhodesian director has funneled funds and provided cars for at least two of the internally based moderate black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. If men like Robert Denard are sometimes compared with old white explorers and adventurers, Rowland occasionally evokes others in Africa's past. Angus Ogilvy, a former director of the company, once spoke of him as "Cecil Rhodes, a genius."

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**'Confusion and Doubt' Cited****Congressmen Bid Carter Clarify Policy on Russia**

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 12 (WP) — Senior members of the House International Relations Committee have expressed concern to President Carter about an apparent shift in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union and asked him to clear up "confusion and doubt" resulting from conflicts within the administration.

Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., and a bipartisan group of subcommittee chairmen and prominent members conveyed their views in a letter to Mr. Carter after a series of unpublished meetings. Their statement came after several weeks of high-level fighting over U.S.

reaction to Soviet and Cuban activities and widespread speculation that the Cold War is being revived. Signed by 14 lawmakers, the letter was authorized last Tuesday, the day before Mr. Carter sought to clarify his foreign policy in a speech at the U.S. Naval Academy. It was completed and sent to the White House on Thursday night, but several members said that their doubts and apprehension remain.

**Brzezinski Not Understood**

The lawmakers expressed particular concern about statements by national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, saying that "we do not understand the meaning or intention" of his hard-line position on Soviet activities, "nor do we know the motivation for this development."

Suggestions that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks or other U.S. relations with the Soviet Union might be affected by Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa and elsewhere prompted additional concern.

There is concern in the committee whether it is in our own national security interests to permit developments in Africa to adversely affect our overall relations with the Soviet Union," the letter said.

Reflecting the state of uncertainty about which set of officials is directing foreign policy, the lawmakers asked Mr. Carter to make available Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, "or someone who determine is best able to articulate the significance of these developments and whether there has been a change in U.S. policy or whether any change is contemplated."

**Congressmen Embarrassed**

"There is confusion and doubt as to just what our policy is with respect to several critical areas of foreign policy," the lawmakers said. "Many members of Congress are embarrassed by their current inability to answer questions from their constituents as to what is U.S. policy on such issues as Soviet-American relations and Africa," the letter said.

Concerning White House complaints that legislative restrictions tend to tie the president's hands on foreign policy, the committee promised to review "on a priority basis" any request from Mr. Carter to repeal or modify laws "which you believe unduly constrain your conduct of foreign policy."

Rep. Zablocki said yesterday that the consensus of his committee is that the White House, rather than Congress, should take the initiative in striking foreign policy provisions that may unduly impede presidential action. Many of the most important restrictions — such as the War Powers Act — flowed from the conflict between Congress and the White House during the Vietnam war.

He said that "misunderstandings" between the United States and West Germany could weaken the North Atlantic Alliance, citing not only U.S. hesitation on the neutron bomb, but also an uneasy hand in controlling the dollar, which he said "has left them [Europeans] in some kind of wonder."

He charged that the United States is prepared to recognize that the Soviet SS-20 missiles are to be counted as nonstrategic weapons, merely because they cannot reach American territory. Mr. Chaikin warned that these "lethal" weapons could reach "and inflict great damage" on West European allies.

He suggested that "Washington may be getting ready to offer concessions to Moscow by declaring its readiness to restrict the range of the cruise missile." The full development of the cruise missile, he argued, would help offset existing military "imbalances" that in our opinion can only encourage Soviet aggression.

He denounced the sale of F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia, saying that "we don't understand how you enhance Israel's security by giving sophisticated aircraft" to those who may be Israel's enemies.

Rep. Anderson said that Congress is reasserting a role in foreign and domestic policy issues, but that it "is in no position to formulate a coherent, alternative foreign policy."

Mr. Chaikin conceded that some members of the Trilateral Commission were "provoked" by his ideas, especially recommendations for limiting the flow of capital and technology abroad.



Joseph Freeman Jr., with his wife, Toe, shortly after he became first black to be ordained into the Mormon Church priesthood.

**First Black Is Ordained Into Mormon Priesthood**

SALT LAKE CITY, June 12 (AP) — Joseph Freeman Jr., a 26-year-old telephone repairman, yesterday became the first black ordained into the priesthood of the Mormon Church. The church dropped its restriction against blacks Friday.

"I don't know if words can describe how I feel," said Mr. Freeman, a father of three. "It's something we've waited a long time for."

Spencer Kimball, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and his two counselors announced Friday that the church would no longer keep black males from the priesthood. He said

"a revelation" occurred after hours of "supplicating the Lord for divine guidance." The prohibition had prevented black males from entering the priesthood, for which all other males, 11 years or older and in good standing, are eligible.

Mr. Freeman was ordained an elder, one of six offices in the Mormon priesthood. The position generally is given to men at 19. The other offices are deacon, teacher, priest, seventy and high priest.

Publicity Unsought Mr. Freeman said that he did not want his ordination publicized, but said that he realized the event was out of the ordinary.

"These are sacred things and we take them to be sacred," said Mr. Freeman, whose wife, Toe, and sons, Alexander and Zacharia, were on hand at the stakehouse — a Mormon meeting house where several congregations can meet — in the suburb of Granger, where the ordination took place.

Mormon Bishop Jay Swain performed the ceremony after the morning congregation "sustained" Mr. Freeman with a raising of hands.

Mr. Freeman, who became a Mormon five years ago, was ushered into a small room, where "several other elders, in a secluded setting, brought Brother Freeman into the priesthood with a laying-on of hands," Bishop Swain said.

"He feels tremendous about it. He knows the people have accepted him and they love him and he is grateful that he meets the standards of excellence," the bishop added.

The last maneuver tipped the space station so that it began to fly with its small end forward and parallel to the curvature of the earth. Engineers call this a "minimum drag attitude," which means that it produces as little friction as possible.

"Everything went the way we'd planned it," Flight Director William Peters said at Houston's Johnson Space Center, from where instructions for the maneuvers were sent by remote control.

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**In U.S. Court Affidavits****CIA Defends College Recruiting**

By Timothy Robinson

WASHINGTON, June 12 (WP) — The CIA continues to maintain what it calls an "invaluable" network of academic informants in U.S. college and university faculties, upon which it "depends daily" for information, guidance and insight, CIA officials said in court records.

The disclosure of the continued secret CIA use of academicians follows by two years a suggestion by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that all such contacts be open rather than covert.

In affidavits filed in a Freedom of Information Act suit, CIA officials said that it is generally up to the professors to decide whether or not to disclose their voluntary CIA cooperation to their schools. But several sources said that most CIA informants would be unlikely to disclose their role to superiors.

The CIA is claiming in the court case, brought by a California seeking CIA records concerning the agency's relationship with the University of California, that the scholars are considered "sources of intelligence" whose identities should therefore be kept secret, under federal laws.

As justification for withholding names of its University of California sources, the CIA filed two affidavits that gave a public accounting of the way it uses scholars.

John Blake, the CIA deputy director for administration, said in his affidavit that all of the relationships between the CIA and academicians are for "foreign intelligence purposes."

Most of the contacts are with professors who "have traveled abroad" or who are experts in various fields, he said. But an element

of the agency maintains confidential contacts with college personnel "for assistance in the recruitment of foreign intelligence sources," he added.

He said that cooperation between the scholars and the CIA was "vital to the intelligence collection mission of the CIA."

The scholars "enable us to keep abreast of professional developments, including new insights, interpretations and methodologies," Mr. Blake said, adding that public disclosure of the CIA campus contacts might result in "active and abusive campaigns to discover and expose the individuals concerned."

Mr. Blake said that professors "place their reputations, credibility, livelihood and in some cases even their lives on the line in providing information."

The CIA's personnel director, F.W.M. Janney, said in his affidavit that the campus contacts are necessary to properly protect the national security. He said that, in many fields, it is "absolutely essential" that the agency have available to it the single greatest source of expertise: the American academic community.

CIA analysts at its National Foreign Assessment Center consult regularly with the scholars on an "informal and personal basis, often by telephone," with the understanding that the contacts will be confidential, Mr. Janney said.

Without giving examples, Mr. Janney said that scholars whose contacts with the CIA had become public were subject to personal harassment and ridicule by students and other faculty members.

There is also evidence that such scholars, despite recognized standing in their fields of expertise, have been subjected to professional disabilities, including denial of tenure, and dismissed from their positions as a result of acknowledging such informal contacts with the CIA," he said.

The Senate committee said in its report of April, 1976, that many of the CIA contacts with academicians are not dangerous, but that the "operational use" of scholars raised serious questions about the preservation of the integrity of U.S. academic institutions.

Turner Acknowledgment NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12 (UPI) — Adm. Stansfield Turner.

UN Agency Approves Food Aid to Ghana

ROME, June 12 (AP) — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has approved a grant of \$1.7 million in emergency food aid from the World Food Program to Ghana for persons affected by drought.

The program will supervise the delivery of 10,000 tons of cereals to help feed 500,000 persons for 50 days in the northern regions of the country.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., June 12 (UPI) — Most mothers knew it, now science has confirmed it: Chicken soup is good for colds.

Really, Mount Sinai Hospital scientists say that tests show chicken soup rushes germ-laden mucus out of the nasal passages, helping fight infection. Actually, any hot liquid works, like doctors have always said. But chicken soup works best, scientists say.

"At first, we thought it might be the vapors," said Dr. Marvin Sackner. "But chicken soup was significantly better than hot water. How it works, I have no idea."

The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute of granted the hospital \$2,730 for the study. Most of the money was used to pay the 15 test subjects.

Water monitoring. A Philips mini-computer system is used by the City of Amsterdam to control its drinking water purification process. Each processing step at the Leiduin Pumping Station is supervised in the central control room. Simultaneously, over 400 process measuring points are interrogated and evaluated by the computer every ten seconds.

Dust monitoring. Austria's largest steel works at Linz uses a Philips closed-circuit television system to monitor the density of dust emitted from its blast furnaces. When necessary, corrective measures can be taken immediately, and recordings are made via a video cassette recorder (VCR) for subsequent evaluation.

Air monitoring. One of the world's most comprehensive air pollution monitoring networks was recently inaugurated in Mexico City. Supplied by Philips, the network initially comprises twenty monitoring stations strategically located in a grid pattern covering the entire metropolitan area, and two mobile stations operating from selected sites within the area. All measurements are co-ordinated in a central control station where pollution averages, trends and predictions are processed by computer.

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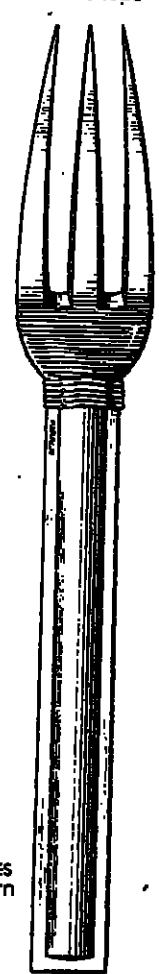
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Ozone is the source of that pungent, refreshing smell that permeates the air after a lightning flash. It's also an important contributor to eye-irritating smog. The kind that fouls the air over many of the world's cities.

Philips ozone monitor helps measure ozone concentration continuously. Results are combined with other measurements. Of nitrogen oxides.

Sulphur dioxide. Hydrogen sulphide. Dust. Hydrocarbons. To this is added information about the wind and weather. A model can then be constructed to predict when smog is likely to occur. Steps can be taken to prevent it before it starts.

In fact, Philips provides a full range of field-tested air-pollution monitors. Not just for ozone, but also for other substances. Capable of three months' unattended operation. All compatible with Philips data transmission hardware and software. By helping alert the authorities in time, we're helping clear the air.

Our total environmental capability helps in other ways too. Here are some examples.

Water monitoring. A Philips mini-computer system is used by the City of Amsterdam to control its drinking water purification process. Each processing step at the Leiduin Pumping Station is supervised in the central control room. Simultaneously, over 400 process measuring points are interrogated and evaluated by the computer every ten seconds.

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**Moluccan Hangs in Jail**

THE HAGUE, June 12 (AP) — Elias Hahury, 26, a Moluccan terrorist serving a 14-year jail term for hijacking a train was found hanged in his cell at Winschoten prison during the weekend, the Justice Ministry said today.

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## U.S. Student Shoots Himself During High School Graduation

WEYMOUTH, Mass., June 12 (UPI) — A senior who said that he shot himself at his high school graduation because "this is the American way" was in fair condition today at South Shore Hospital. Police said that Karim Thompson, 18, shot himself in the abdomen after his choral group sang a rendition of the folk rock ballad "Teach Your Children" at Wey-

mouth South High School's commencement Saturday. They said that the youth pulled the gun from under his robe while he sat with the choral group in front of hundreds of graduates and 2,000 spectators. "I saw it on television," he reportedly said after shooting himself, and, "This is the American way."

### Too Many Issues

"He started talking about what was wrong with the world and all the problems," a police spokesman reported, "and said, 'there are too many issues in America today.'"

Hospital doctors successfully removed the bullet from the youth's right side. The owner of the .22-caliber revolver has not been determined.

High school principal Wilbur Stanton described Mr. Thompson as a "good B student" and a "happy-go-lucky kid."

"He's popular . . . the last per-



Karim Thompson

son I would expect to do something like this," Mr. Stanton said. "I just can't figure it out. It's terrible."

When graduation exercises resumed, a special prayer for the youth was offered.

## 2 Killed in Austria In Restaurant Blast

LINZ, Austria, June 12 (AP) — An Austrian soldier, rebuffed by his girlfriend in a restaurant here, set off an explosive charge in a room of the restaurant. Both the soldier and the woman were killed. Ten persons were injured by the explosion, believed by police to have been from a hand grenade thrown by the soldier. Wolfgang Bayer, 34.

Hospital doctors successfully removed the bullet from the youth's right side. The owner of the .22-caliber revolver has not been determined.

High school principal Wilbur Stanton described Mr. Thompson as a "good B student" and a "happy-go-lucky kid."

"He's popular . . . the last per-

## In First Such Action Over Pollution

# Brittany Oil Spill Washes Up in Cook County, Ill.

By Jane M. Friedman

ROSCOFF, France, June 12 (IHT) — Five residents of Roscoff, a resort town on the coast of Brittany, have filed suit in the United States for damages following the Amoco-Cadiz oil spill in March.

The Amoco-Cadiz, a tanker owned by the Amoco Transport Co., but under contract to the Royal Dutch Shell Corp., spilled 220,000 tons of crude oil off Brittany, polluting 100 miles of coast and causing still unaccounted damage to the economy of the region.

The suit, by two hotel owners, a ferry operator, a fishing fleet owner and an oyster farmer, was filed in Cook County, Ill., circuit court at the end of April. It was the first time that French citizens have filed a class action suit in the United States to recover damages from pollution. The 13-page complaint estimates damages for an unspecified number of plaintiffs as "far in excess of \$15,000" each.

The complaint lists as defendants Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Amoco International Oil Co., Amoco Transport Co., (registered in Liberia), Royal Dutch Shell Corp. and Claude Phillips, allegedly director of Amoco Transport's seagoing operations.

Both Amoco International Oil Co. and Amoco Transport are wholly owned subsidiaries of Standard Oil of Indiana.

### Unseaworthy Ship

The complaint, a copy of which was obtained in France, alleges that "on or prior to Feb. 2," the Amoco-Cadiz became "unseaworthy" after losing the use of one of its two anchors.

The text filed in Chicago claims that Pasquale Bardari, captain of the Amoco-Cadiz, reported the faulty anchor to all the defendants

who "knew of and were privy to the unseaworthy condition of the Amoco-Cadiz."

Nevertheless, according to the complaint, the defendants — the corporations named — ordered the Amoco-Cadiz to continue its trip.

The suit also implies that the oil companies "with whom Capt. Bardari remained in telephone contact," refused immediate aid from a nearby tugboat when it ran into trouble near Brittany, hoping to negotiate a lower tugging price. The brief alleges that negotiations "concerning terms of salvage" went on for four hours after the tugboat arrived on scene. The brief says that it should have been apparent that the one anchor could not hold against the strong waves.

### Belated Tugging

Despite belated tugging, the Amoco-Cadiz became stranded in reefs and was abandoned on March

17. It broke up and began spilling oil soon after.

The suit also claims that the oil companies, on a corporate level, "condoned and approved the failure of the crew of the Amoco-Cadiz to promptly alert the French Navy and other French authorities to the fact that the Amoco-Cadiz was in need of emergency assistance."

The suit claims that the four corporations at corporate level "caused severe irreparable and permanent damage to the coastal waters of Brittany."

Yves Billete, secretary general of the Brittany Ferries Co., one of the activists of the suit, refused to say what proof was available to substantiate the charges of corporate responsibility. Jean Varol, the French lawyer for Amoco and Shell in this case, refused to comment. He implied that the allegations were exaggerated and added that none of the corporations named had acknowledged guilt. He said that he doubted if all of the companies were aware of the problems, countered by the Amoco-Cadiz report when they were happening. He stressed that the Amoco Transport Co. is a Liberian firm, implying that if Amoco Transport knew about the troubles of the Amoco-Cadiz, the other companies did not necessarily know.

### Unusual Development

The filing of the suit in the United States by French individuals was unusual. Even the filing of such a suit in France would be unusual. In France, individuals do not often attack large corporations in court.

"The French are conservative," said Mr. Billete. "A Frenchman would never think of attacking the government or a big corporation. It's not in his character."

Mr. Billete added that French courts are traditionally "reluctant" to sue large corporations. A few weeks after the oil spill, Jean-Paul Chapallain, general manager of the Le Brittany Hotel, built three years ago, was chatting in the bar with a U.S. tourist. The tourist turned out to be 36-year-old lawyer Lawrence Goldhirsch, an employee of the New York law firm Speiser and Krause, which filed the suit. The firm has handled cases growing out of the 1974 crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10 near Paris and the hijacking of an Air France jet to Entebbe and its eventual release through an Israeli commando attack.

### Class Action Case

Mr. Goldhirsch reportedly recommended that residents of coastal Brittany begin a class action case in the United States. Mr. Chapallain was able to recruit four colleagues. He expects other residents to join the suit later.

The Cook County circuit court in Chicago has yet to rule on its competence in the case. If it agrees to try the case, the plaintiffs will have to prove knowledge and involvement on the part of corporate officials in the United States.

French officials do not appear to oppose the suit which, if won, would provide more money than is otherwise available for cleaning up Brittany's shores and compensating the victims.

Fifteen million dollars has been made available to victims of the spill. That corresponds to the Lloyds of London insurance carried by the Amoco-Cadiz. The French government is suing the tanker captain in criminal court in order to obtain another \$15 million. But the government believes

that damages will be much greater than the funds potentially available through these procedures.

### Still Working Daily

Almost three months after the spill — probably the worst commercial oil spill in history — thousands of French soldiers are still working to remove the oil from the beaches and rocks. The sandy beaches are white again, but residents contend that the oil has sunk below the sandy surface. They say that the oil has sunk into the waters off Brittany, making them unfit for summer bathing.

Brittany's economy depends on tourism and fishing. The oil has destroyed at least 10 percent of Brittany's oysters, which lie in beds off the coast. Damage has been done both to the oysters and to the oyster beds. The oyster farmers need money to clean the beds and to buy new stocks of shellfish.

The presence of oil in the waters has caused tourists to cancel summer vacations in Brittany. Recently, hotel owners in Roscoff reported a 50 percent cancellation rate. Last month, restaurants and hotels in the town, known for its thermal baths, were empty.

"How would you like to have your kid come out of the water every day covered with oil," asked a hotel keeper on the shore recently. The hotel keeper, who was receiving 15 room requests a day before the spill, says that he receives three requests every four days now.

### Extensive Cancellations

Mr. Chapallain, who invested several million dollars to build the Le Brittany Hotel, says that his German clients have all canceled. Both French and foreign tourists have assumed that southern Brittany and Normandy were also affected by the spill. They were not. But hotel keepers there have also suffered from extensive cancellations.

Industries linked to tourism have also been hurt. The Brittany Ferries Co., founded in 1974 by peasant unions, expects to lose a large percentage of its clientele, mostly English tourists coming by boat to France. The company ferried 200,000 passengers last year between France and Britain. Mr. Billete says that a \$600,000 advertising campaign to lure British tourists to France can be considered a waste in light of the spill and that another campaign will be necessary to reverse the effects.

Mr. Billete and Mr. Chapallain fear that Amoco's insurance will not cover indirect losses from the spill — such as wasted advertising and drops in hotel and ferry reservations.

Indications are that the Amoco insurance money may compensate only direct damage such as contaminated oysters and pay for cleanup operations. Through a court case in the United States, hotel owners may be able to recuperate economic damages too.

## U.S. Cargo Ship Is Rammed Near Gibraltar Straits

LONDON, June 12 (UPI) — A 2,500-ton Algerian freighter rammed into the 11,034-ton U.S. cargo vessel Yellowstone in thick fog near the Straits of Gibraltar today causing deaths and injuries aboard the U.S. ship, the British Navy reported.

A spokesman said that reports from the British Navy base at Gibraltar said two crewmen aboard the Yellowstone were killed, three were missing and believed dead and two others were badly injured. He said that a British helicopter flew the injured to the navy hospital in Gibraltar.

The spokesman said there were no reports of casualties aboard the Algerian-registered freighter, the Ibn Batouta. The freighter bore the same name as a Moroccan ferry boat which plies the route between Spain and Morocco and first reports identified it as the ferry. The navy spokesman said the confusion stemmed from the identical names and the foggy conditions.

He said that the bow of the Algerian ship rammed into the side of the Yellowstone, which was taking water. Rescue tugs and British Navy ships could not immediately pull the boats apart for fear that the Yellowstone would sink.

## Nine Killed in Battle At Thailand Frontier

BANGKOK, June 12 (AP) — Thai border police repulsed a force of Cambodian soldiers and Thai Communist rebels in northeast Thailand during the weekend, killing six of the assailants, police reported.

They said that two Thai villagers were killed and three policemen were wounded during the battle. 300 miles northeast of Bangkok when the invaders tried to seize a frontier village.

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members and government authorities, as well as the general public, and to determine the most effective responses. The capacity to quickly grasp the essentials of a problem and put forward views with conviction is also necessary. Much attention will be given to the ability to express complex ideas with clarity both verbally and in writing. Linguistic skills of a high level, at least in English, French and one other language are presupposed. The ability to manage and enthuse a small team should be balanced by his skills in relating with people such as professional colleagues, organization members, government authorities and the wider public with whom he will be in contact. A close acquaintance with the various media channels is expected. This is a high level job which commands salary and other benefits of a corresponding level.

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## Price-Freeing Spurs Inflation

## Barre Confident of Plan For French Competition

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, June 12 (NYT) — Despite the predictions of social upheaval after the left lost elections in March that it had expected to win, Prime Minister Raymond Barre is confidently pushing ahead with a harsh economic-adjustment plan.

The program, which is intended to open the economy to competition at home and from outside, has brought a spurt in inflation in recent weeks and some important bankruptcies as the government refused to continue bailing out large, tottering firms.

Mr. Barre has been called a 19th-century liberal trying to roll back the French economy to the original notion of untroubled free enterprise. He has been charged with trying to dismantle the Gaullist system of dirigisme, which is based on government planning and constant intervention in the economy.

"It is ridiculous, just silly," he said in an interview Saturday in his ornate office at the Hotel Matignon. "People will say anything that comes into their heads without knowing what it's about."

## Modern Management

His real aim, he said, is to give France "modern means of managing" to conserve the extraordinary progress of the last 20 years and to strengthen industry and agriculture, not by fixing prices but by giving them responsibility.

Mr. Barre reeled off a list of countries that he considered economically sturdy: West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the United States, Sweden. These countries, he said, "run their economies not by regulation but by competition."

In the French language, the difference is more subtle than it is in English, and it is precisely to this difference that Mr. Barre is targeting his approach. He is not taking the government out of the play of economic forces, he said. "The state is doing a lot. But the French idea is to substitute the state for the decision-makers. No. We want to intervene in the economy to create the conditions for development, to regulate it, not to settle debts."

The key, in Mr. Barre's view, is gradualism, neither sudden braking when inflation gets out of hand and the currency sags, nor heady stimulation when business activity falters. It is leading to a steady course regardless of complaints, "which always come," the prime minister said, and is trusting to the intelligence and efficiency of the French when they are obliged to make their own decisions.

The present painful period, Mr. Barre said, is the inevitable consequence of the feverish years from 1970 to 1974. He listed the causes of the ensuing crisis as the great inflationary wave that swept the world, the dollar crisis and the collapse of the post-World War II international monetary system, and the sudden rise in the cost of energy and raw materials.

Mr. Barre has always expected his recovery program to take three years, dating from last year when he had been in office for a few months and had his target date for a revived French economy remains 1980.

"I never believed in the locomotive," Mr. Barre said, referring to the thesis that the strongest economies, mainly those of West Germany and Japan, could pull the rest of the industrial nations out of the slump by charging ahead with expansion. "There has to be cooperation," he said, and he made clear that by 1980 he thought

## No Threat Seen From Soviet Aid

NEW ORLEANS, June 12 (AP) —

Soviet assistance to Angola is no more threatening to peace than was the help that France gave to the North American colonies during the American Revolution, Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, maintained yesterday.

"It was their [Angola's] fight for independence, just as we fought for our independence 200 years ago," Mr. Young said. "The people who are fighting today in Africa are fighting to determine their own destiny — to be free. It is that struggle that life is all about."

He said that Angola's acceptance of Soviet help does not mean that the country is turning to communism.

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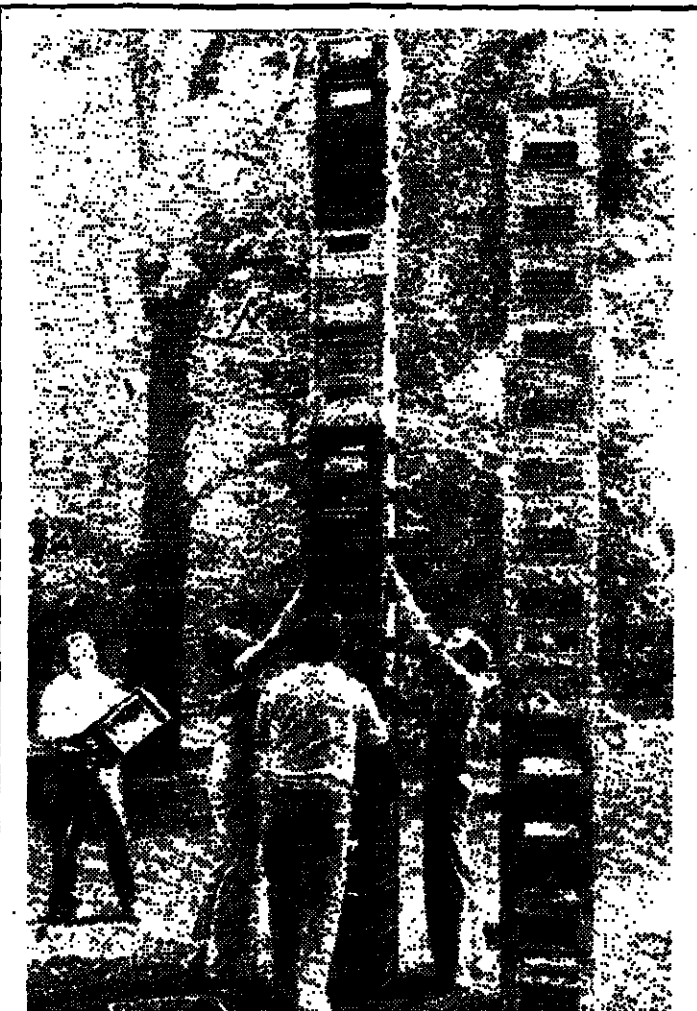
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CULTURAL EVENT — At Munich's Technical University, where construction has always been a main topic of concern, the latest preoccupation is stacking empty beer bottle cases ad infinitum. The record yesterday was 32.

## 14,000 Square Miles of India

## Desai Hints at Acceptance Of Chinese Occupations

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India indicated yesterday that his government was prepared to accept China's seizure of 14,000 square miles of Indian territory between 1957 and 1962 and to acknowledge formally the present boundary at some point in the future.

He said that India's condition for accepting this formal recognition would be restoration of friendly relations between the two countries, which fought a frontier war in 1962.

Questioned on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," Mr. Desai said of the boundary dispute: "All depends on China. But we are determined not to go to war on that issue. We don't want to take back the area which we say they have taken from us by force. We don't take by force. We have sufficient patience to see that friendship, if they mean it, is restored so that this question is favorably solved."

Asked whether this could be interpreted to mean recognition of the present boundary in formal fashion, he replied: "I think that when the question [of friendship] is solved then that will happen and I think they are also willing to discuss the question now."

A State Department specialist on India said that Mr. Desai's comment appeared to break new ground.

## Australian Rescuer

## Freed From Thai Jail

NONG KHAI, Thailand, June 12 (AP) — Australian journalist John Everingham, 28, who recently rescued his girlfriend from Laos in a daring underwater swim, today was freed on bond — posted by a local businessman — pending trial tomorrow.

Mr. Everingham, who was charged with leaving Thailand without a visa, and bringing an alien into the country, went from the jail to see his girlfriend, Keo Sirisomphone, who is being detained at a camp here for Laotian refugees.

## While Purging Opposition Sadat Struggles to Keep Statesman Image

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, June 12 (NYT) — The domestic crackdown of President Anwar Sadat has rapidly muted formal political opposition, but it has left him visibly defensive about the implications at home and abroad.

In the few weeks since a nationwide referendum gave Mr. Sadat a mandate to purge critics in politics and the press, one opposition party has dissolved in protest and the other has suspended political activity. A leftist newspaper that enraged Mr. Sadat with its muckraking has halted publication.

The same measures that strengthened the president's hand at home have eroded the image that he enjoyed abroad as a statesman above petty political battles. More than a few educated Egyptians say that they have been antagonized by his contention that democracy remains unaffected. A Cairene commented: "Democracy has always been a one-man show in Egypt, but at least you didn't pretend that it was otherwise."

Some other Arabs seem unfazed by the latest developments, having usually found Egypt a little too liberal. Radical states such as Libya have joined the Soviet Union in deploring the situation — but for reasons of politics rather than of conscience.

## Diplomats Disappointed

Western diplomats here have generally expressed disappointment. Even some who believe that Mr. Sadat needed to curb his critics suggest that his response was hasty, excessive and poorly executed.

Mr. Sadat has become sensitive about the kind of press exposure that he is getting abroad, which differs markedly from the acclaim that followed his visit to Israel. After promising that there would be no reprisals, he has warned foreign correspondents that they may be expelled if they paint too dismal a picture of Egypt.

There has also been more tough talk lately from the president, who commented several times that he should have cracked down on opponents a year ago, when he had the opportunity after the bloody riots over food prices in January of last year. If the leftists attempt any

## Messine Friend Expelled

PARIS, June 12 (AP) — Jocelyne Deraiche, the Canadian girlfriend of escaped criminal Jacques Messine, was expelled from France today and was put on a flight to Montreal.

new anti-government agitation, he said last week. "I will make their blood flow in the streets."

He has lashed out at university professors who asked him to reconsider his referendum, contending that they "could not be trusted to bring up our rising generations," and he has accused some Egyptian journalists of earning handsome fees for articles denigrating their country abroad. At least 60 journalists are being investigated for what they have published or broadcast.

The crackdown has focused on the opposition parties that emerged during his experiment with political pluralism. When their criticism became increasingly strident, he arranged a referendum that barred leading activists from political affairs on various grounds of unfitness.

The conservative New Wafd Party, which resurrected the old Wafd movement that flourished before the overthrow of the monarchy in 1952, voted the week before last to disband rather than let the government exclude its three senior officials, who held various ministerial posts before 1952, from political activity.

Citing similar reasons, the leftist

## Locust Official

## Says East Africa

## Needs Aid Badly

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, June 12 (UPI) — The chairman of the East African desert locust control organization appealed yesterday for international help after giving a first-hand account of giant swarms of locusts devouring vegetation in the Horn of Africa.

"What I saw was very, very, very serious," said John Malecela, who is also Tanzania's minister of agriculture.

Mr. Malecela said there are "at least" 43 swarms of locusts in Ethiopia and 17 in Somalia, each swarm covering an area of 10 to 40 square miles. Each square mile of locusts devours 14 tons of crops and other vegetation every day. Locusts now in the Horn of Africa are breeding, he said, and by September "young, robust" locusts will move into Kenya and Tanzania.

International help is urgently needed, he said, because "if we don't control the locusts today, we may have to feed hundreds of thousands of people in the Horn of Africa tomorrow."

National Progressive Union suspended its political activity indefinitely. The party also concluded that it was futile to keep publishing its controversial newspaper, Al Ahali. Two issues of the weekly were suppressed last month because of articles opposing the referendum. Last week, the final issue was confiscated, but a judge overruled the government and permitted its distribution.

Public Indifference

Most people, for whom life is a daily battle for subsistence, seem content to leave political matters to the president. He has insured their support by limiting his critics as atheists, corrupt reactionaries, or Soviet agents. While accusing the leftists of inciting class conflict, he has tried to discredit Mohammed

Hassanein Heikal, a prominent journalist now under investigation, by playing up his wealth and comfortable life style.

Though Egypt remains one of the more advanced nations in the region, the crackdown has not hurt the president's standing with such conservative Arab states as Saudi Arabia, which were never entirely comfortable with his liberalization.

"The other Arabs don't want to see Egypt setting the image of democracy for the Arab world," a well-traveled Western diplomat said.

The crackdown seems successful so far, but the possibility of informal, even underground opposition remains. A diplomat who has spent several years here said that "what has struck me is how little the people have been intimidated by Sadat's moves."

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## The War of Words

Spokesmen for the United States and the Soviet Union are not speaking softly, but their governments do carry alarmingly big sticks. So an increasing number of states, institutions and persons are becoming worried over the mounting vehemence of the Soviet-U.S. war of words.

That war might, cynically, be ascribed to efforts by Mr. Brezhnev to prove his physical health, in spite of increasing age, or to Mr. Carter's efforts to demonstrate his political health, in spite of the polls. Doubtless these have some influence on the vituperation, although in fact Mr. Brezhnev is leaving most of the verbiage to the Soviet press. And the political problems of President Carter are rather more complex than verbal assaults on Moscow could solve.

There are, as well, many who believe that Mr. Carter is making up with words what the United States has lost in prestige since the unhappy end of the unhappy Vietnamese war. By this estimate, the Soviet response is merely that — replies to Washington's attacks on successful Soviet infiltration of Africa. And there is little reason to doubt that the U.S. people do not want adventures overseas, and many of them are quite willing to settle for moral denunciations of other governments in the tradition of U.S. policy in the 19th Century.

But the Soviet incursions in Africa and the Middle East are not all that successful, even if Cubans bear the brunt of the work and

fighting involved. Angola has not been wholly won: Ethiopia faces starvation in several provinces; Egypt broke away from Moscow and Iraq seems contemplating the same course. The "nonaligned" nations generally, which usually subscribed to Soviet "anti-imperialism" are getting restless under Moscow's new imperialism — and China threatens war.

In other words, the Soviet Union, after some early promises of successful gestures abroad, has its own serious problems in foreign relations. It can write about the current "crisis of capitalism," but its brand of Marxism offers very little to developing lands — or to those that have developed. Dissidence and the fragmentation of global revolutionary movements into new kinds of racial and ideological tribalism afflicts the Kremlin's policies no less than those of Washington.

So the war of words, whatever possibilities it poses for becoming a more deadly conflict, holds very little hope for either side. Detente, real detente, is becoming less of an idealistic goal, more of a sheer practical necessity. Locusts and climatic conditions have no respect for flags or slogans; the world needs cooperation for food, for energy, for an end to the deadly little wars. And genuine collaboration between the two nations that are still superpowers, however that power may have been reduced, offers more to both than rivalry.

## Solzhenitsyn as Witness

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's personal credentials — as one who suffered and survived to bear artistic witness to the sufferings of others — compel the closest attention to his public utterances. One cannot read his Harvard commencement address, however, without being reminded that it is not so much Communism that is his enemy as the nature of modern man. The Renaissance, he believes, undermined the spiritual foundations of Western society as pervasively (though a bit more benevolently) as Communism ravaged his native land. Spiritually, it has been pretty much down hill ever since. One part of the general failing is that the West has been unable to summon the courage to combat Communism effectively. Then there is U.S. music, which is "intolerable." The West, the author concludes, is unfit to be a model to "my country," the Soviet Union.

Well Mr. Solzhenitsyn is not the first to detect spiritual flaws in the West. Yet he launches his critique from a position betraying a gross misunderstanding of Western society, which has chosen to organize its political, social and cultural affairs on the basis of a respect for the differences among men. In the vision that drives Mr. Solzhenitsyn, a divine force — or, to be more precise, a prophet such as himself — would provide the unifying inspiration for the whole society. And that force, or that prophet, would have available the authority needed to bring the vision to life.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's residence — temporary, he hopes — in the West has given him an opportunity to expound his views. But his views remain very Russian: They arise from particular religious and political strains remote from modern Western experience. If they explain anything, it is that there is a vast gap in tradition and perception between Westerners and many Russians — even, or especially, those who, like Mr. Solzhenitsyn, use the tolerance and diversity that are the splendors of the West to attack tolerance and diversity.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's strictures on the lack of Western resolve will no doubt find their way promptly (and selectively) into the quivers of the U.S. right, which is always searching for authentic witnesses to its own sense of embattlement with Communism. But Mr. Solzhenitsyn is an unreliable witness. He appears to validate the common U.S. concern for human rights. In fact, he carries that concern to an unacceptable extreme. It calls Mr. Solzhenitsyn to think that Western societies could contemplate coexisting with Soviet power. But it is precisely because he speaks at a moment of aroused anxiety about Kremlin purpose that one must emphasize that he is summoning Americans to a crusade.

For the West, respect for diversity has an international dimension as well as an individual one. If Mr. Solzhenitsyn understands this, he does not accept it. He speaks for boundless cold war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### At Japan's Back Door

Apprehension is felt by Japan, China and the United States not just over the dimensions of the Soviet amphibious exercise but the locality — the maneuvers taking place on or near one of the four islands seized from Japan at the end of world war II. The intentions of the Soviet Union could not be clearer — to exert pressure on what may be described as Japan's back door.

The exercise, which has been going on for a month, is obviously designed to kill several birds with one stone.

First, Japan had been expected to sign a peace treaty with China but held back when Peking insisted on the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause for fear of offending Moscow.

Following constant prodding from Peking and lately an expression by President Jimmy Carter that Americans would like to see the treaty signed, Japan had finally come round to agreeing to the pact. This has angered the Soviet Union and the maneuvers may therefore be designed to exert pressure to sabotage the signing.

In recent months, there are increasing signs of both the United States and China coming to agreement on a number of issues in various strategic areas. This was characterized by Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski's declaration that the United States and China have parallel interests.

Hence, an alliance of the United States, China and Japan, described by the American en-

voy to Japan, Mr. Mike Mansfield, as the Asian NATO, cannot entirely be ruled out. If this does materialize, the Kremlin can be expected to do everything to frustrate it.

The current maneuvers, demonstrating Soviet might, could therefore be designed to discourage any such thinking.

— From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

### Disarmament in Space

The United States and the Soviet Union have begun their search for an agreement which would suspend the development of anti-satellite systems in space.

About three out of every four space shots now have some military purpose, and armed forces in East and West are relying increasingly upon the information they provide. Military surveillance, navigation, missile guidance and meteorological research are heavily dependent upon satellites of one kind or another. The ability of any one power to destroy the spacecraft of another could have enormous strategic significance.

But neither superpower has so far invested heavily in anti-satellite weapons. The opportunity to prepare the way for a treaty which would have multilateral implications for the freedom of both outer space and the world down below, is almost unique. One can only hope that it will be quickly grasped.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 13, 1903

NEW YORK — A parrot appeared in court here today as a witness against its own abductor. Peter Cadena denied stealing the bird, named "Sappho," from the apartment of Anna Wendt, but when Mrs. Wendt entered the court, the parrot screamed, "Eins, zwei, drei, hoch!" "You see, Judge, he knows me," said Mrs. Wendt, adding for the parrot's benefit, "they shan't steal you from your Selma." "Robber, robber, wo bist du Selma?" the parrot replied.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1928

KANSAS CITY — The nomination of Herbert Hoover as GOP presidential candidate appears to be almost a certainty here in the wake of the virtual landslide in his favor that characterized yesterday's session of the Republican convention. Yesterday's results appear to be a consequence of the realization on the part of Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, as well as other prominent Republicans, of the fact that "President Coolidge will not be a candidate," as Mr. Mellon expressed it.



## Getting 'Tough' or Serious?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — "I think there will be less red scare in the coming weeks." That remark, by an administration official, is an appropriate epitaph for one of the strangest episodes in Jimmy Carter's presidency: the experiment with what could be called the New Toughness in foreign policy.

It developed while I was abroad for a month, so it struck me with particular force when I returned at the end of May: the strident tone of the administration's voice in talking about the Soviet Union and the Communist threat. Now the stridency has abated. The president's speech at Annapolis last week was a conscious and effective effort to restore balance. What remains is for Carter — and the rest of us — to learn something from the episode.

A first point is that it is unconvincing to react to Soviet behavior as if one were discovering sin for the first time. The Soviet Union has been a powerful adversary of ours in the world for a long time, and its standards of humanity have been nasty. To react to such realities as if they were new is to appear ignorant or silly.

pend on developments in that post-colonial disaster area. And nothing could be more serious than SALT.

What is so odd is that Jimmy Carter really cares about arms limitation — perhaps more than any other president. He understands that a SALT agreement is urgently important to this country. In recent days he has gone so far as to reject political advice that he should stall over the summer even if the Russians are near agreement, because a treaty could not be taken up by the Senate until after election and would be a political problem in the meantime. Carter has given orders to go ahead if a treaty is in sight.

It was also inconsistent with Carter's instincts that Washington talk seeks some political motive for the toughness episode — a hope of going up in the polls. I suspect a less-conspiratorial reason, a desire to gain some bargaining leverage with the Russians. But if so, the technique was hopelessly inept.

The Russians are not likely to be impressed by bluster. More important, such rhetoric as "the code of

detente" blurs what have to be discriminating choices for this country. We are right to be worried about Soviet intentions. But we have to understand that some accommodations may help us: notably SALT. In such a situation presidents and their aides must be scrupulous in their rhetoric. They must avoid legitimizing hysteria.

Brzezinski has had the fame and the blame for this episode. Soviet diplomats are saying that it confirms their view of him as "anti-Soviet." I think his fault is a different one. He is a man of enthusiasms, of extremes, with many good ideas but seeming, sometimes, to lack a center of gravity.

The moral for Carter and his administration is that, in foreign policy, steadiness is all. But there is a warning here for the Russians, too. They may complain of U.S. attempts to "link" such disparate issues as Africa and SALT. But some linkage is a fact in U.S. opinion. If the Russians proceed to try to imprison Anatoly Shcharansky, for example, I think no president could save a SALT treaty.

## Letters

### Fistful of Freedom

Recently two articles appeared in the IHT (May 23 and 25) which together present a good example of the problems and potential of the journalistic trade. Both approach difficult problems of contemporary societies, problems which deserve both considerable and considered discussion.

Since last October (when my wife and I moved to Germany) I have been following John Dornberg's column with mixed feelings. Although for the most part I agree with what he is saying, his explosive and intemperate writing style will never win any converts. Germany's infantile "democracy" is certainly showing signs of strain which must horrify anyone raised in America's evolving (but still imperfect) democratic system. Since the German Wirtschaftswunder only survives comparison with Europe, consumer goods certainly have been subordinated to demands from the capital sector.

Although one may be accused of measuring against the American standard, is there really any other standard in these two matters? There is a detergent advertisement here which proudly proclaims: "Not just clean (sauber), but pure (rein)." That is a possible summary of postwar German history: a proclamation that the country is pure, reinforced by a manic attention to purely superficial cleanliness and courtesy. But I have strayed; if Mr. Dornberg wishes to interpret Germany's contemporary affairs for an English-speaking audience (a worthy task), his interpretations would be more valuable if they were not so one-sided, concentrating as they have recently on the constant reminders of the Nazi past available to all who can read. An attempt at real analysis or interpretation has been subordinated to simple translations liberally sprinkled with exclamation points and outrageous rhetorical questions.

Jonathan Power's essay on freedom (May 25) attempts to draw together strands of the social fabric into a new bundle, but only succeeds in muddling a very important issue. He seems to think that more controls on freedom now will allow greater freedom in the future, and will somehow lead to this greater freedom. However, who

will do the controlling? The government, of course.

Mr. Power uses one example which I would like to pursue: automobiles. First a correction: when the 55-mph speed limit was introduced in the U.S., the traffic death toll fell from about 50,000 annually to about 35,000. The latter level, per capita, is about one-half the corresponding figure for Germany, where there are no speed limits at all on limited access highways. However, I have heard Germans argue that the Autobahn is the only uncontrolled aspect of their society, which, in their view, accounts for the high death rate: the aggression must have an outlet somewhere. But would one argue only that an extra control is needed in this area without a corresponding reduction in the amount of control elsewhere?

The answer to this puzzle lies in the discovery of a balance in that very grey area where the rights of the individual and of the society confront one another.

Dusseldorf.

LON L. PETERS.

### Cyprus Problem

No one can disagree with your view in "Logism on Cyprus" (IHT, April 22-23) that the Turks and Greeks in Cyprus as well as those on the mainland would have far more to gain if they settled the Cyprus problem without disruption of the bonds between themselves and those with their Western allies. You will perhaps allow me, however, to comment on an aspect of the problem which is naturally not touched upon in your article.

The Turkish post-1974 military presence on the island is not the cause but the effect of the Cyprus problem, at the root of which lies the Greek Cypriot political aspiration for uniting the island with Greece, to which the Turkish Cypriots are bitterly opposed. There is unfortunately no "Cyprion nation" as such and even today the Greek Cypriots strongly oppose the concept of a "Cyprion nation." Christosomos put it recently, that "the emergence of a Cypriot awareness would eradicate the spirit of Hellenism from the hearts of Greek youth." And this is where the

## John Dornberg From Munich:

...Six months ago, no one had heard of these "greening of West Germany" parties.

MUNICH — Lenin's old line (or was it Stalin's) that the Germans could never stage a revolution if it entailed stepping on a lawn, the stepping on which is verboten, has been given an unusual twist here.

It seems that a substantial number of West Germans are actually more than ready to revolt over the issue, figuratively speaking, of keeping people, especially the professional politicians, off the grass.

That, it appears, is the main message to be gleaned from the two recent state elections held in Hamburg and Lower Saxony.

What made the immediate headlines, of course, was the fact that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's dog-wagging Free Democratic Party (FDP), beleaguered by loss of image and identity because of its penchant for switching alliances, was ousted from both of those state legislatures for failing to get the required 5 percent of the total vote.

"Green Ticket"

But a far more significant fact is that a motley assemblage of anti-nuclear, ecology buffs, and environmentalists, campaigning on a "green ticket" almost made it in.

Six months or so ago almost no one had heard of these "greening of West Germany" parties, if parties they can even be called, and there were those who had tended to belittle them as leagues of single-issue crackpots too far off the political mainstream to be taken seriously.

But last week in Lower Saxony the so-called *Grüne Liste* (*Umweltschutz*) (GLU) got nearly 158,000 votes — 3.9 percent of the total and only three-tenths of 1 percent less than the hapless FDP, in Hamburg two similar groups, a leftist one calling itself "colorful" and a more conservative "green" one using the GLU label, together polled 4.5 percent.

Overnight, it seemed, West Germany's stratified three-party system had undergone a dramatic transformation.

Embodied

The GLU, embodied by a success which not even its most optimistic leaders had predicted, and suddenly bolstered by the infusion of federal government campaign money to which it is now automatically entitled, is already gearing up for the state election in Hesse in October.

If it does as well there as in Hamburg and Lower Saxony, West German politics may soon become unrecognizable, especially on the national level where an embryonic "tax protest" party, similar to Mogens Glistrup's in Denmark and the Fujadist in France, may also be on the ballot in 1981.

Granted, those who have watched developments in postwar West Germany long enough know

that the political pattern is cyclical. Splitter groups have come and gone. Mostly gone. When the ball was counted after the first postwar election in 1949, no less than 15 parties were seated in the Bundstag. And it was not until the 1953 election that the field was narrowed to the present three.

Nor is this the first time that smallest of the three — the FDP has been up against the wall. It failed to make it into state legislatures, including Lower Saxony on previous occasions because the minimum 5 percent requirement, and in the 1969 general election it barely squeezed into Bundestag.

Symbolically, the GLU's platform can be described as "keep the grass green." But its appeal actually, is to a deeper, as yet unarticulated dissatisfaction of the West German body politic.

To be sure, in these two elections it was public resentment over way both elected and appointed officials were simply ignoring popular opposition to nuclear power plants, radioactive waste disposal projects and other manifestations of ecological and environmental rape.

But there is more at issue: growing feeling that the ballot virtually impotent, that the course of the government is not really sought, that decisions are made within established parties in disregard of sometimes defiance — of the popular will, and that there is no way to penetrate those private, professional clubs in order to influence the decision-making processes from within.

This alienation between governed and governors is probably inherent in the West German system of proportional parliamentary representation through professional political parties made up entirely of hard-carrying, dues-paying members.

West Germany's is a form of direct democracy where even if parliament can exercise only limited control over the executive or administrative branch which, in tradition, is imbued with an authority before which the average citizen stands powerless.

But an increasing number of West Germans are seeking new ways. One of them is the "Buergerinitiative" of citizens' action groups. These first appeared on the scene the early 1970s and have now numbered in number to where the numbers were several thousand.

Unique, given West Germany's relatively brief democratic tradition, they campaign on a wide variety of issues: for better playgrounds and nursery schools; against airport noise and overcrowded classrooms; for speed limits in residential areas, and, ecologically, even militantly, against atomic power plants, superhighways and other forms of potential environmental damage.

The GLU and other "greening" groups are an outgrowth — actually by a coalition — of such spontaneous citizens' groups and an attempt to translate that spontaneity in concerted political action at the ballot box.

Six months ago the prospect that they might be on the ballot in this year's series of crucial state elections seemed remote.

Now, when they actually were on the ballots, the suggestion that they might score more than a few scattered votes was laughed into silence by a consensus of political observers.

No one is laughing anymore, and politics has taken a strange turn in West Germany.

In Hesse, for example, all three major parties displayed a sudden interest in the environment and ecology last week and began changing their platforms and campaign strategies.

The assumption seems to be that this will stem the "greening" tide by autumn. It probably would, if greening is really the issue.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## FASHION

## Book Puts U.S. World Into Eye of The Camera

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK, June 12 (IHT)—A new book, "The Fashion Makers," recently published by Random House, is the first concerted effort to bring American designers into focus. It is also a sure sign that American fashion has come of age.

With pictures by Brenda Walz and text by New York Times fashion reporter Bernardine Morris, "The Fashion Makers" is still more Walz than Morris despite the fact that the text is both informative and entertaining.

It started three years ago when Miss Walz, 26, a graduate of Pratt Institute, started taking pictures of American designers and found herself with a full portfolio. But there was more than just that. "I also felt that fashion designers were changing," Miss Walz said in her 4,000-square-foot loft in downtown Manhattan. "Fashion today is more than hemline. Designers are into everything, sheets, towels, eyeglasses, fragrances and, in the case of Bill Blass, even cars. In fact, they influence our whole lifestyles. Take my mother, for instance, who is not interested in fashion. She has Blass sheets and she was interested in what he looked like."

In order to select 150 pictures, Miss Walz shot 36,000 pictures of the 50 top American designers, some of them in the most improbable positions. Chester Weinberg, for instance, is on the dentist's chair and Pauline Trigere, with curlers on, at the hairdresser's.

## Right Location

Miss Walz also traveled thousands of miles to get the right location, from Santo Domingo, to catch Oscar de la Renta riding his horses, to Spain, where Elsa Peretti was restoring a 15th-century villa.

"I also feel American designers have come of age," Miss Walz said. "They're getting more and more exposure. Some of them, such as Calvin Klein and Diane von Furstenberg now rate Newsweek's covers. I also feel they're less involved and less impressed with what's hap-



PHOTOGRAPHER Brenda Walz has caught the New York fashion world in its more whimsical moments, as here in a

pening in Europe. They're feeling their own strength."

According to Murray Friedman, vice president of Bloomingdale's, American designers also know their market better than Europeans. "They know their customers well and are more diversified than the Europeans," he said. "They know America much better and make clothes that sell all over the country. The average European designer only knows New York."

Of all the pictures she took, Miss Walz's favorite is one of Bill Blass tossing an apple in the air. The apple is neatly caught in the middle of Blass' equally round face, as if it were in a frame, a truly arresting effect.

Blass is an old friend. "He's such a nice man," Miss Walz said, "and most fascinating to photograph. He's been photographed so much that I can't blame him for not wanting another picture of himself

with that cigarette. I was frustrated. I had three shootings and nothing. Then, one day, I got back from Vermont with some apples. That apple did it."

Another unusual shot is Halston in black tie sticking his tongue out. "He fascinated me," Miss Walz said, "but in a different way. I ended up being completely taken by his personality. He wanted to be photographed at night. After spending several nights with him, I realized it was right, because he is a night person. A party person. A glamour person."

"He put his tongue out the last night I photographed. I had been working hard for five nights solid. So I think he decided to be nice and give me something unusual."

Stephen Burrows took Miss Walz to Coney Island and got her to shoot pictures while riding the roller coaster. Edith Head dug up an old Chanel suit to wear to be



"portrait" (left) of Bill Blass hiding behind a Vermont apple or in an unusual study of designer Halston's outstretched tongue.

photographed next to a painting done by her husband 25 years ago.

Miss Morris' questioning also brought out a lot of interesting facts of American designers.

For John Anthony (who has been photographed in his underwear): "The modern woman travels with one suitcase. From eight to 10 pieces of clothing, she can pull together 15 or 16 looks."

Ralph Lauren, who has made clothes for Barbra Streisand, Frank Sinatra and the male costumes for "The Great Gatsby," said, "I stand for a look that is American. It's an attitude, a sense of freedom. I believe in clothes that last, that are not dated in a season."

Bill Blass: "You have to understand people to make clothes for them because clothes don't exist in the abstract."

As for Kasper, who is photographed with old-time friend and

customer Barbara Walters, he put it in even simpler terms. "I'm at work at 8:00 a.m. and sometimes I don't leave until 8:00 p.m. It's a six-day a week business."

Besides the young and famous, Miss Walz also felt like including the older generation "because I thought the book would be more valid with them," she said. "I was personally fascinated with Edith Head. She's a person who's played an important part in American fashion."

The book's layout was arranged by Miss Walz's husband, Kevin. For its launching, a charity party was given at Studio 54, New York's hottest club, with a retrospective show of the 50 designers included in the book (40 of them were at the party). Some of the loudest applause went to a Lilli Dache suit, dated 1947.

"I think," Miss Walz said, "that people applauded nostalgia."

## Music in Florence

## Maggio Musicale Tries to Turn Tide

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 12 (IHT)—Benjamin Britten's operas, though they regularly receive a good press in Italy, have never won real popularity with the Italian theaters or public. The Maggio Musicale this year is making an effort to turn the tide, devoting much of its calendar to the English composer.

The festival's most ambitious effort so far is a new production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," given in Italian and conducted, with idiomatic fluency and sensitive grace, by Bruno Bartoletti.

Despite Bartoletti's achievement, however, the opera still seems unlikely to conquer local hearts and minds. Delicate and ingenious as the work is, it is no criticism of Paola Ojetti's skilled translation to say that it is not Shakespeare. The sublime magic of the original becomes, inevitably, ordinary opera language, and so the music seems charming, but weak and overlong. Ulisse Santicchi designed a green bower capable of undergoing rapid, effective changes, and Giulio Chazaletti staged the work smoothly and unobtrusively (the rustics and their clowning were sometimes a nuisance, it must be admitted). In the large cast, Slavka Puoteti was a lovely Titania, her ethereal soprano ideal for the part, and Margherita Rinaldi was an affecting Helena.

The Britten opera was given at the large Teatro Comunale (perhaps a bit too large, in fact). Meanwhile, at the smaller Teatro della Pergola the festival has just presented the world premiere of a piece by the 31-year-old Sicilian composer Salvatore Sciarrino, subtitled "Singspiel."

Sciarrino's "Singspiel" is not even that. Practically speaking, it is a play based on the Henry James story, with some instrumental background and occasional vocal interjections.

Devised by Sciarrino himself with Giorgio Marini, who also directs, the play is obsessively slow (imagine a work of Robert Wilson but without the menace and tension). The actors drag out their lines, not always intelligibly while from the royal box behind the audience, six musicians under the composer's baton produce some undistinguished, occasionally undistinguished sounds: a scraping

of strings, the whoosh of the flutist blowing at his instrument.

The passages of song come as a blessed, if all-too-short relief. The best thing about "Singspiel" is the work of Pasquale Grossi, who designed the mysterious, shifting sets (with Giulio Figurelli) and the sober costumes. In directing, Marini, with Sciarrino's help, obviously meant to raise boredom to the level of high art. He succeeded.

In honesty it must be said that the above remarks apply to the first of the two acts (it lasted more than an hour). Like many others in the audience, this reporter gave up at the halfway point.

## Music in London

## Previn and Pittsburgh: 'A Splendid Concert'

Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 12 (IHT)—Andre Previn, who celebrates his 10th anniversary as principal conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra next week, was back in the Royal Festival Hall Friday night with his other orchestra, the Pittsburgh Symphony, which was winding up its first European tour and leaving a memorably favorable impression upon a sold-out house.

Upon the local critics, too, although none of his colleagues went quite so far as Edward Greenfield, of The Guardian, who characterized what he had heard as "quite the most beautiful sounds that any transatlantic band has produced at the Festival Hall in years."

The program, at first glance, seemed oddly chosen for a London debut: the Brahms Violin Concerto, with Kyung Wha Chung as soloist, and Mahler's Symphony No. 4 with soprano Jill Gomez on hand to give a radiant account of "heavenly life" in the last movement.

From a touring orchestra one normally expects a showpiece or two, and in some of its previous Austrian, German and Scandinavian concerts the Pittsburghers had conformed with Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" or the Suite No. 2 from Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe."

In the event, however, the program proved shrewdly designed to set forth this orchestra's most admirable distinctive characteristics, especially the Mahler symphony. Previn has described the Pittsburgh Symphony as "the most European of American orchestras," and this symphony, with its prevailingly bucolic and occasionally schmalzy South German flavor, could not have been a better choice with which to prove his point, although the point, obviously, owes more to the orchestra's many years under William Steinberg than to its two under Previn.

Both here and in the backing for the young Korean violinist's gallantly incisive, if small-toned, playing of the Brahms, what struck one most forcibly about the orchestra was not its brilliance, but its refinement. Both pieces provide ample—and hazardous—exposure both to the various instrumental choirs and to their respective principals, a kind of exposure, as we quickly learned, that the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, collectively and individually, has no reason to fear, and excellent reason to welcome.

As the critic of the Financial Times summed it up in a two-word concluding sentence: "Splendid concert."

## Illinois Fire Damages 1906 Wright House

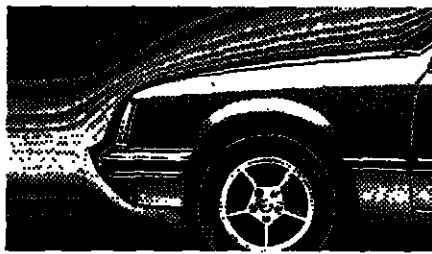
RIVERSIDE, Ill., June 12 (UPI)

—One of the largest and most famous houses designed by Frank Lloyd Wright has been damaged severely by a blaze that started in a utility room. The roof of the national landmark collapsed during the fire yesterday.

The house, built for Chicago industrialist Avery Coonley in 1906, is considered one of the architect's most important works. Mr. Wright was quoted as saying before his death that the home was "the best building I could do then in the way of a house."

Senator.  
The small circle  
of exclusive automobiles  
has just grown a little.

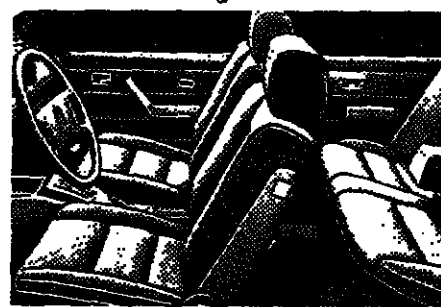
The new Senator is one of the most advanced automobiles in the international high car class. It provides maximum comfort and safety while delivering a remarkably high level of performance. Germanic attention to detail and especially stringent manu-



facturing standards further enhance the excellence of its basic design.

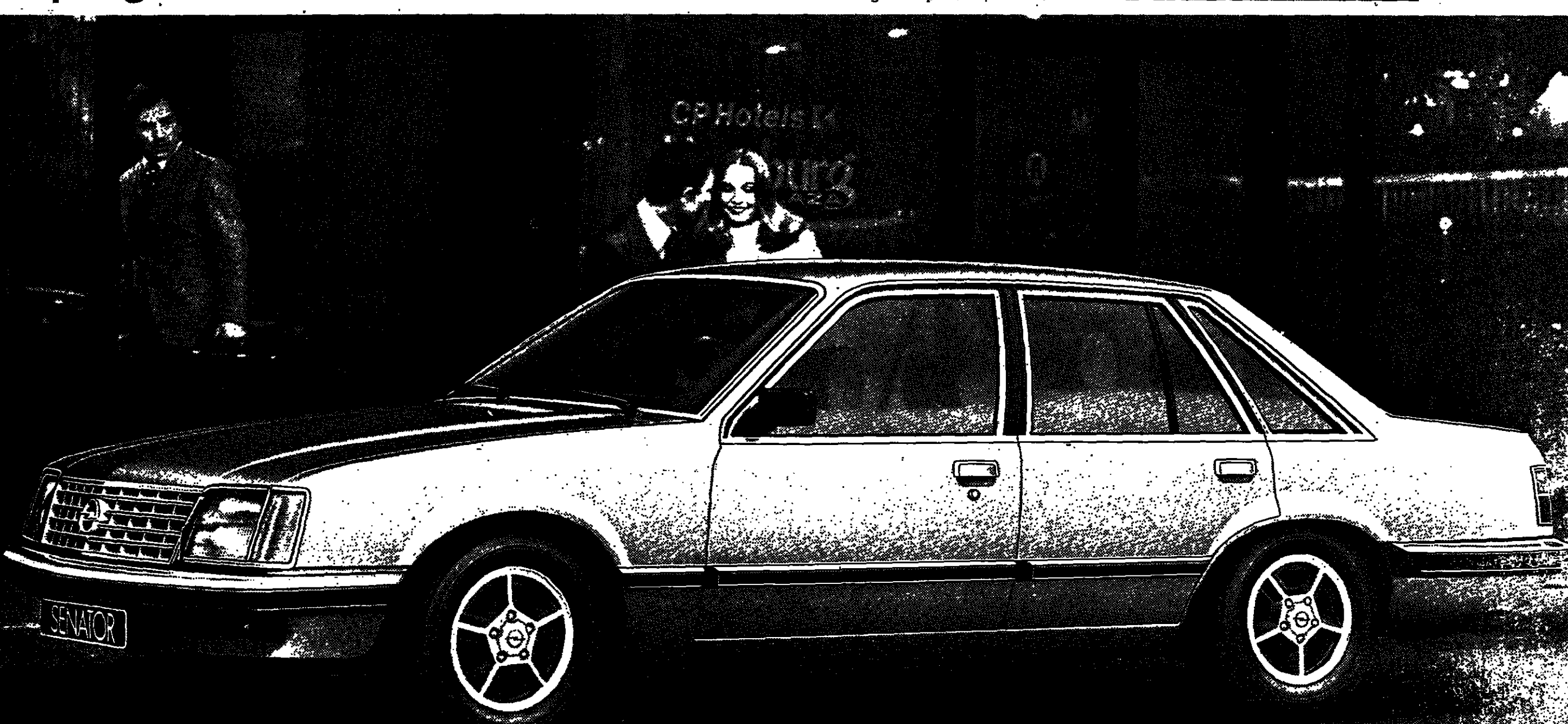
For all its striking good looks, the Senator's exterior shape is a product more of the wind tunnel than of the styling studio. Scrupulous attention to the laws of aerodynamics account for its uncanny combination of extremely high performance and excellent economy of operation. This same kind of functionalism is manifested in the very large amounts of interior space and luggage capacity contained within the Senator's compact exterior dimensions. The level of comfort for driver and passenger alike will exceed your highest expectations.

Senator's precise, neutral handling is a product of a totally new suspension system based on McPherson struts at the front and fully independent axle with double trailing links at the rear.



The interaction of this suspension system with the Senator's free revving, high performance 6 cylinder engines has resulted in a truly state of the art automobile that is more than capable of meeting even the most rigorous demands of contemporary driving.

It is easy to voice the maxim that form must follow function. The design of the new Senator truly embodies that principle. You can test drive this exclusive new automobile at Opel dealers throughout Europe soon.



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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

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# World Cup Moves Toward Clarity

By Rob Hughes

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 (IHT) — Call this the World Cup of rumors: a tournament that has threatened its way laboriously at last through Round 1 and, as of yesterday, bids farewell to eight eliminated nations and gets down to the gritty-gritty of Round 2 on Wednesday.

And, because coaches have largely hidden behind government-imposed security screens to avoid personal contact, it is difficult to know exactly which teams are taking, and which have been played already.

Before assessing the final matches of the first round, a story illustrates clearly the befuddled thinking that can emerge through the lack of communications which, contrary to expectation, has nothing to do with the so far excellent organization of the host nation. On

Saturday, there was a 40-minute delay before the Franco-Hungary match at Mar del Plata: the crowd sat perplexed in the stadium, the world's television audience sat bewildered in front of their boxes, and the commentators could only keep reading the lineups.

The answer, simply and stupidly, was that, because the red of Hungary and the blue of France show up equally on black and white television, each team had anticipated a color change without consulting the other. Only when a French player was warming up beneath the stadium and went to exchange words with a Hungarian player did the *four pas* come to light: but, said the Frenchman, you are wearing white today? Ah, yes, said the Magyar, and you are in white also?

Beautiful Play in Dreary Colors

It took half an hour for the French to borrow a sweaty, dirty set of shirts from a local Mar del Plata club side, and become the first nation in World Cup history to play in club colors — which, incidentally, were white with pale green stripes, and which showed up almost indistinguishably from the Hungarian colors on television.

The French played beautifully, as they have throughout the tournament, and maybe it was those Mar del Plata colors that finally produced the goal-touch that had eluded and eliminated France earlier. Before leaving that story completely, you might care to know that two French players, Dominique Rochesteau and Jean-Marc Guillou have relatives thought to be imprisoned here, and the French have diplomatically attempted to ascertain their whereabouts.

But, to yesterday's football, I spent the day at the beautiful Andean city of Mendoza, watching the Scots, after all their acrimonious and pathetic carrying on, at last come out to play the stirring soccer of which this team has always been capable, giving a very poor and dis-

ruptive Dutch team the scare of their lives and a 3-2 defeat.

Crude, Boring Tactic

Holland is by no means the inspirational team of 1974. They are crude, playing a boring offense, stretching five men across the midfield to stifle play, and kicking the opposition to the ground whenever threatened. This is the managerial work of Ernst Happel, the Austrian who last month took Bruges to the European Cup final and, even when a goal down to Liverpool, proved so inflexibly determined that the Bruges team at no time put more than two men into attack.

Scotland, having thrown away its chance in defeat to Peru and then, worse, having shown a lack of effort in drawing with Iran, suddenly tugged at everyone's emotions by outplaying and outturning the Dutch. Holland led after a Rob Rensenbrink penalty early on, but Scotland retrieved that by a fine goal by Kenny Dalglish, followed by a penalty from Archie Gemmill. Then, when Gemmill scored a second, weaving and turning like an elite past three defenders and chipping the goalkeeper, the Scottish supporters, who had justifiably felt betrayed after their 7,000-mile trip from Glasgow, began to see the despair of a week ago dissolve into dreams of qualifying.

They lasted three minutes before Johnny Rep, Holland's best player yesterday, deceived goalkeeper Alan Rough with a stupendous shot from 35 yards. And so Holland hung on to qualify on goal average.

Delayed Explosion

The last word on Scotland's controversial misbehavior off the field, and its wanton mistreatment of its finest World Cup chance in history, came from a Hungarian journalist, before the match, commented: "If Scotland were to beat the Dutch today, it would be like losing the war and discovering you had

the atom bomb all the time." They exploded it too late.

Brazil, meanwhile, found enough of an explosion, in the solitary goal from Roberto after 40 minutes, to beat Austria, 1-0, and thus go through to the last eight by the skins of some very worn and anxious teeth.

Brazil in Simplicity

The game was nothing to compare with the great Brazilian past, the goal was a simple affair after a high ball from right back Toninho had passed over the Austrian heads, and Brazil, almost as self-destructive here as the Scots, went through. Indeed, with Sweden missing out in a 1-0 defeat to Spain, for whom Juan Manuel Asensi scored the goal after 76 minutes, the qualification was easier than it might have been.

And so, with Peru's magnificent Teofilio Cubillas scoring three more goals (two penalties) against Iran in a 4-1 victory, the two quarter-final groups take on a clean divide: four European nations, West Germany, Italy, Austria and Holland — in one Group A and three South American and one European — Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Poland — in Group B.

Italy in Good Form

Italy, the team closest to a combination of European know-how and Latin skills, has looked the smoothest of all in Round 1, but has it struck its best form too soon? Have Germany and Brazil, the favorites, or Argentina, favored by home crowds and sometimes intimidated referees, more to offer? Is Poland's computerized form going to sneak them through, or will it be Peru's delightful touch play and speedy wingers? Has Austria flattered to deceive, or has Holland the will to reach into the near past for flair rather than becoming the spoilers of this World Cup?

Round 2 hides the answers. It is time for the teams which have held anything back to cut loose, time for rumors to be buried by fact.



Mike Morgan follows through on pitch during major-league debut with Oakland. He finished but lost against Orioles.

## Affirmed vs. Alydar

# 'A Little Bit Better' Proved Just Enough

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 12 (NYT) — Before the race, Laz Barrera, who trains horses, did a little moonlighting as an oracle. "It will be those two horses again," he told Joe Hirsch of the Daily Racing Form. "It was those two horses last year and it's been these two horses all along. And Affirmed has always had a little edge on Alydar. Affirmed is a great horse. He is just a little bit better than Alydar and he has to be, for Alydar is an extraordinary colt."

Any time Laz wants to set up as a professional seer, he can get 65,417 letters of recommendation. There were that many witnesses to the 110th running of the Belmont Stakes Saturday, and they saw Affirmed run it "just a little bit better than Alydar."

The colt that won the Kentucky Derby by a length and a half and the Preakness by a neck took the third event in the Triple Crown series by a head. Affirmed's eighth straight victory, his seventh over Alydar in a nine-race rivalry unique in turf history, made him the 11th horse to bring off the classic triad, the third in five years and the second in 12 months.

Slow Early Pace

All their races have been exciting but this was incomparable. With no speed in the five-horse field, Steve Cauthen set a slow early pace with Affirmed. Jorge Velazquez soon sent Alydar up to challenge, and the pair went at it cheek by jowl for three-quarters of a mile. Three-tenths of a mile from the wire, Alydar got his head in front but Cauthen switched his whip to his left hand, fetched his mount nine more strokes, and Affirmed fought back to win.

It is very hard to pass Affirmed because he don't like to let anything get ahead," Barrera said afterward. "But I'll say this: Alydar is a great horse. He fights like a tiger and I never see anything like it in my life."

Barrera and John Veitch, Alydar's trainer, said they would rest their horses. Both mentioned the possibility that the rivals would hook up for a 10th time in the Travers at Saratoga in August, though Laz did not rule out the possibility of running Affirmed in the Swaps at Hollywood Park in early July.

Laz was asked whether he had any proprietary interest in Affirmed, who is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolfson.

"I got my heart in him," the trainer said. Then he revealed that he would have one share in Affirmed as a stallion with the right to

breed one mare a year to him. "And if he was sold," he said, "I got 10 percent." At the prices that are tossed off in conversation these days, that would be 10 percent of \$12 million.

"Do you think there would be any chance that he would be sold?" Barrera was asked.

"If they left it to me," he said, "there'd be a lotta chance." The owners of Seattle Slew, last year's Triple Crown winner who has been fit to run only once this season, hope to get their colt back to the races in July. If that happens, there will be a clamor for a match race with Affirmed, the world's first meeting of Triple Crown winners. Asked about the possibility of a match, Laz looked like a man who has bitten an apple and found a worm. Matches put intolerable pressure on the horses and their trainers.

100 Years of Winning

Barrera won the Derby and Belmont with Bold Forbes two years ago but this was the first time around for Cauthen. He never rode a Derby until he won it, he won with his first Preakness mount and this was his first Belmont.

That is, it was his first as an 18-year-old out of Walton, Ky. After the Derby Barrera had suggested that Steve was the reincarnation of a jockey with 100 years of experience. On Saturday he repeated this notion, for such is his admiration for the kid's implausible horsemanship.

Incidentally, while Barrera, the Wolfsons and Cauthen were still savoring the Belmont, Steve turned on his employers and took money from them. Riding Sigmund Sommer's Thousand Nights in the race immediately after the stakes, he finished second to Harbor View's Romanticize, whom Barrera trains, but was moved up first when the stewards disqualified the winner.

There was no cause for complaint on anyone's part, however, for Cauthen's ride on Affirmed was flawless. When Alydar ranged up alongside, he whipped nine times with his right hand. With the colts so close together that he couldn't work from that side, he switched to his left. Velazquez never touched Alydar until they reached the stretch. Then he hit him twice to send him into the lead and whipped no more until Affirmed got his head in front again. Right now, right-handed strokes took the loser to the wire.

"What can I say?" John Veitch said. "It was a hell of a horse race and we got beat."

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST					NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	39	19	.672	—	Chicago	32	22	.592	—
New York	32	24	.571	6	Philadelphia	30	22	.571	1
Baltimore	31	24	.564	6	Pittsburgh	25	29	.463	7
Milwaukee	26	30	.464	11	New York	27	33	.450	7 1/2
Cleveland	26	28	.481	11	St. Louis	23	37	.382	12
Toronto	19	34	.353	18 1/2					
WEST					WEST				
Oakland	37	16	.692	—	San Francisco	24	21	.529	—
Los Angeles	36	17	.679	1 1/2	Cincinnati	25	24	.510	1
California	30	27	.526	10 1/2	Los Angeles	30	27	.526	5
Kansas City	28	28	.500	13 1/2	Houston	24	30	.444	9 1/2
Chicago	25	28	.472	16 1/2	San Diego	24	22	.520	10 1/2
Minnesota	21	32	.396	21 1/2	Atlanta	21	34	.382	12
Seattle	19	41	.317	24 1/2					
SUNDAY'S GAMES					SUNDAY'S GAMES				
Detroit 2, Kansas City 2, 10 innings					Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 0				
Milwaukee 2, Toronto 1, 4					San Francisco 7, New York 5				
Cleveland 2, Minnesota 1, 10 innings					Los Angeles 11, Montreal 4				
California 9, New York 6					Chicago 7, San Diego 4				
Baltimore 3, Oakland 0					St. Louis 5, Houston 3				
Boston 5, Seattle 3					Montreal 7, San Francisco 6				
Monday's Games					Monday's Games				
Seattle (Home 4-4) at Baltimore (D. Martinez 3-1)					St. Louis (Vuckovich 3-2) at Atlanta (Mahan 1-1)				
California (Brett 2-3) at Boston (Lee 7-3)					Chicago (Rosen 7-4) at Cincinnati (Barnes 7-0)				
Oakland (Wright 2-4) at Toronto (Mazur 2-0)					Philadelphia (Lanborg 5-3) at Los Angeles (Heaton 4-3)				
New York (Guidry 4-4)					Pittsburgh (Condon 4-4) at Houston (Llones 5-2)				
Milwaukee (Rodriguez 6-3) at Detroit (Wilcox 4-3)					New York (Zachary 7-1) at San Diego (Llones 5-4)				
Cleveland (Wells 3-4) at Chicago (Krause 4-4)					Texas (Lehman 4-3) at Kansas City (Bird 5-2)				

## World Cup Standings

(Games won, lost, ties, goals for, goals against, goals difference)

GROUP 1	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	GD
Italy	3	3	0	0	6	2	4
Austria	3	2	1	0	4	2	2
Sweden	3	1	2	0	3	5	-2
Poland	3	1	2	0	3	5	-2

(Goals scored)

PLAYER	GOALS
Rob Rensenbrink (Holland)	1
Kenny Dalglish (Scotland)	1
Archie Gemmill (Scotland)	1
Teofilio Cubillas (Peru)	3
Juan Manuel Asensi (Spain)	1

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## Lopez Wins LPGA Title

### In 4th Straight Victory

MASON, Ohio, June 12 (UPI) — Nancy Lopez, the 21-year-old rookie phenomenon of women's professional golf, added the LPGA Championship to her list of triumphs yesterday, earning \$22,500.

Leading by five shots going into the final round, the Roswell, N.M., resident had a final round 70 and finished six shots ahead of Amy Alcott to record her fourth victory in a row — tying the record for consecutive victories — and her sixth title of the year.

Not since the prime of Mickey Wright in the 1950s and 1960s has anyone threatened to dominate women's professional golf as does Lopez.

Her winning 275 total, 13-under-par on the 6,250-yard, par-72 Jack Nicklaus Golf Center course, broke the previous winning mark of nine-under set last year by Chako Higuchi.

And, she takes it all in stride. "I'm sure I'm on a hot streak. I feel I'm playing like I'm capable of playing. I know there will be times when I won't be playing this well, but right now I feel like I can hit every shot."

Lopez success, which has seen her surpass the \$100,000 mark (\$118,984) earlier than anyone in LPGA history, could cause some resentment among the other players, but, so far, it has not.

Alcott, who picked up \$14,650 for her second-place finish, got to within four shots of the lead at the 18th hole when she knocked in a 24-foot eagle putt to go seven under.

JoAnn Washam, the co-leader for the first two days, was still within five shots when she birdied the 18th. But bogeys on the 11th and 20th and a double bogey on the 30th ended her hopes and she finished with a 75, good for fifth place.

Judy Rankin finished third behind Alcott with 283, while Carner, who bogeyed the final hole, was another shot back at 284.

Beam Wins Memphis Classic

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12 (UPI) — Andy Bean's patience got through his first sudden-death playoff and gave him a victory yes-

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## 'Knock, Knock'

## Buchwald

**TOKYO, June 12 (AP) —** King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain will visit China for six days beginning Friday, the Hsinhua news agency reported today.

“Who’s there?”  
 “The FBI.”  
 “What do you guys want?”  
 “What have you got?”

the satin uniforms with gold and silver braiding which toreros wear.



Their workouts include running, weightlifting and gymnastics. "In winter we train every day from 10:30 in the morning until 3:30, and in summer from 7 a.m. to 12,"

she looked after by grandparents or relations." Then, just as suddenly, her eyes flashed with pride and she said: "Nevertheless, if no bull stops me, bullfighting is forever for me. *"My novio [fiance] for now is*

as Alabama's junior senator, filling the seat left vacant by the death of her husband, James Allen. Vice President Walter Mondale administered the oath of office to Mrs. Al-

"I think it is an impossible thing because the creative world is built on all walks of life."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

In Akron, Ohio, pianist Van Cliburn said that today's college graduates must nurture and defend the arts to society. Speaking at the commencement ceremonies of the University of Akron, Cliburn told a crowd of more than 12,000 it "the universality of arts is so extraordinary and so breathtaking that it defies and boggles a mind." Cliburn, who received honorary degree from the university, said it is the obligation of art to realize that their work is for people. "I think it is a fearful thing if an artist has no insight into anything outside of his craft," he said. "I think it is an impossible, because the creative world is built on all walks of life."

**-SAMUEL JUSTICE**

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